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Rs. 185 only.
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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 38 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date About	Steamer	Tons	
16th Feb.	Nevalla ..	9082	
21st "	Somali ..	8713	
28th "	Karmala ..	9083	
6th Mar.	Kanyanza † ..	6695	
13th "	Khyber ..	8946	
9th "	Bromen ..	11540	Extra

*The Somali is fully booked with passengers from China, and will have no accommodation for passengers from Bombay.
† Conveying Troops.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA & JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date About	Steamers	Tons	
20th Feb.	Khybar ..	8946	To Colombo & Calcutta
12th "	Novasa ..	9071	Do
15th "	Dunera ..	5414	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
16th Feb.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports
19th "	Lhasa ..	Karachi Direct.
15th "	Karagola ..	East South Africa.
17th "	Barjora ..	Karachi & Persian Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure.
Shinyu Maru	S. Mori	3176	1st Feb.	15th Feb.
Nichiyo Maru	K. Aoyama	3379	9th Feb.	16th Feb.
*Yoshi Maru	M. Kitamura	3958	16th Feb.	18th Feb.
Nagano Maru	S. Oya	3819	15th Feb.	26th Feb.
Kimi Maru		3193	1st Feb.	3rd Mar.
†Yetorofu Maru	Y. Arakida	4141	28th Feb.	3rd Mar.
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4021	28th Feb.	12th Mar.

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For Freight apply to:—
S. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Elles Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan).

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—187 Vessel Gross Tonnage 462,00

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
WankingMaru	T. Mori	1st Feb.	15th Feb.	Japan
Peking Maru	K. Fujita	4th Feb.	15th Feb.	Japan
Suzhu Maru	K. Uchi	13th Feb	22rd Feb.	Japan
Yuki Maru ..	..	18th Feb.	26th Feb.	Japan
Siam Maru ..	D. Imamura	25th Feb.	10th Mar.	Japan
Indo Maru ..	S. Arai	2nd Mar.	13th Mar.	Japan

For Freight apply to:—
M. ICHIYAMA,
Manager.
Alpa Building, Sultan Road,
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).
ESTABLISHED 1893.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 150,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 61,998,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 28,683,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lione, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

U. AIWAWA.
Manager.

Post Box No. 807.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

E. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	80,00,00
Surplus about	1,00,00
Claims paid about	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
834, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	.. ..	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	..	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application,

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

The sale of valuable bungalows known as "Jer Lodge" at Bhagoor Road, Deolali, advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further notice.

Auction sale of Wines, brandy, madeira urn, beer, wisky, dry gin, etc., slightly damaged by Fire and Water.

Under instructions from the Insurance Co.'s concerned Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 14th inst at 3 30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the following boxes of wine, etc., damaged by fire and water, in the late fire which occurred at Messrs. Cutler Palmer & Co.'s Godown in Military Square Lane, Fort.

About 150 boxes wines, brandy, whisky, old tom gin, dry gin, pilsener beer, orange bitter, rum, port, vermouth, etc. slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

On account of the Underwriters.
Ex s.s. CITY OF BRISTOL.
One case of camera.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office Shirgaum.
1 second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 Punch cullian bay water horse, 15 hands, 5 years, goes well in harness.
1 Bay arab horse, 15 hands goes well in harness.
1 11-9 H.P. 4 cylinder, 5 seater, Humber motor car, newly painted and overhauled with new tyres and tubes with 4 lamps, in good working order.
One stud-bred mare, 6 years, quiet and fa in saddle owner going up-country.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, DIAMOND, PEARL AND RUBY JEWELLERY
Suit No. 48 of 1920.
Navnitlal v. Hirbai.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., wil on MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, the following jewellery:—

Diamond and ruby rings, bunches of pearls pearl bangle and raifuls, pearl collar and necklace, gold kandora, pearl year ornaments with 3 pendants, gold links, gold mohur and gold franc pieces, gold and pearl lavangias, gold bracelets and collar, pearl nose ring, gold buttons, silver hooka with stand, silver tea set with tray, cigar case, silver thali cups and saucers tumbler etc., etc.

The above will be on view three days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 16, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, next to the Imperial Mansion (on the sea side), very valuable and handsome teak and blask wood also open darved house hold furniture, very rich glass crockery and platedware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, miror back sideboard, and dumbwaiter, rich large and small carpets, electric table fan and lamps, drawing room sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets and table ornaments, terracotta figures, sweet tone cottage piano, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, Singapore cane furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror door cloth and almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dessing and washhandt tables, dressing chest of drawwers, teapoys, hat stands reclining sofas, wall and table cloths, double meat safes, aluminium utensils, etc., etc The property of Captain C. F. Tofts, Adjutant, 1-13th G. I. P. Rv. Bn.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT TO CUT TIMBER TO MAKE CHARCOAL AND TO TAKE ALL FOREST PRODUCTS AT UMBERCRIC AND BONTA PARAGNA NAGAR AVALI OF THE PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT NEAR DAMAN.

Suit No. 3568 of 1919.

GANGADHUR MAHADEV KARANDIKAR ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
MAHAVIR PRASAD SURAJ PRASAD, Defendant.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed herein by the order of the High Court, dated 26th January, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay in pursuance to the said order the following property on Monday the 1st March, next at 4 p.m. (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

1. The right to cut Timber, to make charcoal, and to take all other forest products in and from the Forests at Umbercui and Bonta of Paragna Nagar Avali of the Portuguese Government near Daman.

These two forests were sold by Public Auction under certain terms and conditions of which are specified in the conditions of sale on the 30th day of August, 1918, and were purchased by the parties to this suit for Rs. 3,78,000 plus two per cent. Government expenses, which sum and expenses have already been paid to the Portuguese Government.

It is believed that the forests contain about 25 per cent. of teak trees, 25 per cent. of Timber other than teak and 50 per cent. of fire wood. The trees are grouped in 44 coupes, viz., 28 coupes in Umbercric and 15 coupes in Bonta. These coupes vary in size as will be seen from the maps of the forests which are open for inspection in the Receiver's Office. Out of these 44 coupes trees comprised in two coupes of Bonta and in two coupes in Umbercric have partly been cut and two coupes of Umbercui have already been sold by the parties, thus leaving 38 coupes wholly uncut. The total amount of timber actually cut from the two coupes at Bonta and two at Umbercric since the date of the contract is worth about rupees one lakh out of which timber worth about rupees forty thousand is still in the hands of the

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.—(Contd.)

parties and will be included in the property sold. The forests are to be cleared on or before the 15th day of June, 1925, and all trees can be cut except mowra trees and those trees marked with black band as reserved.

II.—Depot at Vapi:—In this Depot there are following articles.

(a) Timber of the approximate value of about Rs. 15,000.

This liable to be increased or decreased before the date of the sale according to the quantities which may be sold and brought from the forests.

(b) Two motor lorries of Ford make quite new and not used.
(c) One riding horse (white), with saddle.
(d) One pair of mare (white) with harness.
(e) One red Tonga horse.
(f) One Surti Tonga and one country Tonga.
(g) One cart and a pair of bullocks.
(h) One horse working in the forests.
(i) six chairs.
(j) One bench.
(k) Utensils as per list which will be produced at the sale worth about Rs. 300.

III.—Depot at Sanjan.

(a) Timber of the approximate value of Rs. 3,000 (See note as regards the Timber at the Vapi Depot.

IV.—Articles at Santa such as chairs, benches, tongas, etc., a list of these will be produced at the sale.

These articles are worth about Rs. 2,000.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manilal and Kher Solicitors for the Plaintiff at 65, Meadows Street, or to the undersigned at their Auction Rooms, at No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 13th February, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF 1,000 BALES BENGAL COTTON

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will under instructions from Mr. Vullabhadas Ranchoddas and on account and at the risk of Mr. Dowlatram Manorilal sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 16th February, 1920, at 4 p.m., (S.T.) in the Jetha of Mr. Vullabhdas Ranchoddas at Fort Press Godown D No. 1, the following in separate lots.

1,000 bales Bengal Cotton full pressed.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and bales taken delivery of within three days from the day of sale.

IMPORTANT SALE BY AUCTION OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE FURNITURE, IVORY CARVING, RARE SATSUMA BRASS AND BRONZE WARE AND OTHER OBJECTS OF ART.

On THURSDAY, the 19th and FRIDAY, the 20th February, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) each day at the Sale Rooms of the Auctioneers.

A large and varried assortment of Satsuma including Vases, Incense Burners, Jars, Bowls, Plates, Tea sets, and Cups and Saucess, all in silk lined cases, a collection of Cloisonne vases, large flower bowls, Koros, and Wall plates, all enamelled in beautiful colours, and artistic designs, a fine collection of Carved Ivory Figures, Animal and other subjects, large assortment of Bronze and Fine art Metal Vases, Koros, Figures, Carved Wooden articles, Damascene cigar cases, Antimony ware.

Also articles of furniture includng artistically carved arm chairs, sofas, tables, round tea poys, stands, and a set of very valuabl four chairs and a table carved lacquered and inlaid.

The goods will be on view three days previous to sale between 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 13th February, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND OBSOLETE SHIP STORES, SCRAP IRON, BRASS TUBES, OLD CANVAS, CORK, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 16th February, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Patent slip Mazagon the following goods:—

Iron and steel bars, bolts and nuts of sizes and descriptions, rivets, studs, ganges steam, iron nails, G. I. water-pipe, chronometers, compass cards, brass hinges and handles locks, electrical stores, fans, armatures, tools, files, hammers, ship lamps of sorts, burners, brass and iron screws of sizes, coach screws, boiler fluid, iron blocks and chains, closet-pans, flags, lubricators, fibre sheets, G. I. wire rope, emery stones, valves, brass stanchions, couplings.

Also scrap iron, old canvas, corks, brass condensor tubes, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Town Customs House on TUESDAY, the 17th February, 1920, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) the following goods:—

Medicenes, red powder, books, dolls, ink, porcelainware, nickle whistle glassware, merchandise, screws, cardboard, matches, brandy china clay, betelnuts, chunam, household goods, shovels, pickaxe handles, galvanised tubes, hoop iron cloth-cloves, pickaxes, wearing apparel, deck chairs, empty cases, etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th February, 1920.

JUST READY

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' HATS

IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats, — — at Rs. 15/- each
Georgette Hats, — — at " 15/- "
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats, at Rs. 20/- "
Vameshanta Hats, — at Rs. 10 & Rs. 12/8 each

AHMED E ESAALI,

MILLINERS, MILLINERS & LADIES' DRESS MAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE No. 479.

ATLANTIC ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

MESSRS. ALLEN BROS. & CO. (INDIA) LTD.
CANADA BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

beg to advise the Insuring Public that having secured the Marine Agency of the Atlantic Assurance Company, Limited, they are now prepared to accept Marine Insurance on behalf of this Company.

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.

The Permanent Exhibition

OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS,

AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS

Admission Free.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.
Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES PURE TIN FOILS.

On MONDAY, the 16th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 25, Medows Street, by order of the office concerned.

2 cases each containing 200 packets each 12 oz. tin foils size of leaves 10½ x 7½.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF UNSERVICEABLE AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant at 10 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textile Stock Depot, late Army Clothing Factory at Colaba by order of the Assistant Controller Textiles Sales, Indian Munitions Board.

A large lot of unserviceable and second-hand clothing.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF UNSERVICEABLE AND SECOND-HAND CLOTHING.

On SUNDAY, the 15th instant at 9.30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textile Stock Depot (Howard and Bullough Mill) in the compound of Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Chinchpokli by order of the Assistant Controller Textile Sales, Indian Munitions Board.

A large lot of unserviceable and second-hand clothing.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 13th February, 1920.

S. S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

12th February, 1920.
10th April, 1920.
5th June, 1920.

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on 3 or more full fares for families.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and every cabin has got electric light and a fan, free of charge. She carries a qualified Doctor and a Stewardess.

ONLY A VERY FEW BERTHS ARE AVAILABLE FOR THE FEBRUARY VOYAGE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 114.
Telegraphic Address:—"JALNATH".

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

Special Engagement

By arrangement with Frederic Shipman of the

Cahill-Brooke Company.

A Great Musical Attraction

Edward Cahill-George Brooke

The Brilliant Pianist The Australian Tenor

Josie Westaway

The Popular Soprano

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Edward Cahill will play Chopin's "Polonaise in a Major" and a "Mazourka" by Godard.

George Broke will sing "Because your Heart is Mine," "When Roses Bloom" and Parted."

Josie Westaway will sing "Sometimes in Summer" and "love's Whisper" and will join, with Mr. Brooke in the Duet—"Snowdrops."

No 4 Programme—A Complete Change—will be given on Satuaday and Sunday.

THE CAHILL-BROOKE SEASON POSITIVELY ENDS NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT

The Cahill-Brooke Concerts will start promptly at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

A Vitagraph Special Comedy in 2 Parts

JAMES AUBREY

in

"HEALTHY AND HAPPY"

Also a scenic film

"HUMPBACK WHALING IN THE PACIFIC"

BACK FROM BAGHDAD

MONDAY NEXT ! MONDAY NEXT !!

16th February at 9-30 p. m.

GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE

OF THE NEW

HUMPHREY BISHOP

Comedy and Operatic Company presenting Their greatest Success The Pantomine

"Ali Baba"

(first production in Baghdad)

The story of the Arabian Nights in a wonderful new setting

New Artistes ! Magnificent Dresses !

Beautiful Scenery ! Oriental Music ! Novel Dances !

THE MOST ORIGINAL PRODUCTION EVER SEEN IN INDIA.

This talented popular company will appear at the Royal Opera House for

One Week Only ! One Week Only !

During which they will present the Pantomine and specially selected programmes from their extensive operatic and Vaudeville repertoire,

Prices : Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE AND Co.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT

TO-NIGHT

TO-NIGHT

Showing to-night another fine Pathe Photoplay in seven reels entitled

Common Clay

Common Clay

Common Clay

Featuring the famous Anglo-American actress

Fannie Ward.

Fannie Ward.

Fannie Ward.

You saw her last week in "The Yellow Ticket," and you will be just as pleased with her acting in "Common Clay." Go to the Imperial after dinner tonight.

Also showing

Pathe Gazette

Coloured film: MYSTERIOUS FLAMES

Time : 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Extra shows on Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

ON 21st. FEBRUARY

The Greatest and the Most Remarkable Event in the

HISTORY OF BOMBAY CINEMAS

Out and Out The Most Sumptuous Production on Earth !

"Cleopatra"

The Most Beautiful and the Most Lascivious Queen of the Ancients, who defeated the Greatest Generals and the Mightiest Conquerors of the World—not with her Armies, not with Bayonets or Cannons—but with her Womanly Wiles !

COMING—COMING !

AT THE

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

This William Fox Version of

"Cleopatra"

"THE SIREN OF THE NILE"

The Terrible Queen of Egypt, who, aided only by her personal Charm and Scheming Mind, conquered Cæsar and brought Mark Antony bowing to her feet, is perhaps the last word in Cinematography.

The DaBara

AS A REINCARNATION OF

"Cleopatra"

in a most Remarkable Screening.

The Most Gorgeous spectacle you have ever seen—you ever hope to see—in Bombay.

A Film that can give points to the "Daughter of the Gods" and Joan of Arc"

BE ON YOUR LOOK OUT !

(The Film is supplied by Messrs. K. D. & Brothers, New Churney Road, Bombay.)

THE

EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P. M.

"The Barrier"

Big Story of the Frozen North, where en and Women know no Law in thes struggle for existence save the Barrier of Blood between White Man and Red Girl.

Unfolds the most beautiful love story ever shown on the stage and screen——the love of a manly youth and a winsome girl, M nearly wrecked by "THE BARRIER' of race and blood.

HOUDINI

The Master Mystery

THIRD WEEK

SHOWS AT 7, 8-45 & 10-30

THE

Globe Cinema

SANDHURST ROAD.

Prof. T. K. Gajjar's

TECHNO CHEMICAL LABORATORY

(*Established in* 1900.)

Undertakes all sorts of chemical analyses and consultation.

For particulars apply to—

MANAGING DIRECTOR,

Readymoney Building,

APOLLO PIER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

Tele{phone No. 4277. gram : "CHEMICUS."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 9.30 p.m.

T. Daniel Frawley

PRESENTS

The Frawley Company

In a Repertoire of the Latest London and New York Successes

To-day Friday 13th Feb. at 9-30 p. m. Sharp

"The Brat"

A diverting Comedy Drama in three Acts by Maud Fulton

Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. Booking for to-night's Attraction at the Theatre. Seats booked by Tel. No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p m

ADIEU!

To her innumerable admirers and adorers in Bombay

"TIH—MINH"

bidst his evening her loving Farewll.

Let no Man, Woman or Child miss this one solitary chance of seeing the Supremely enchanting Photodrana by Gaumont Company.

A Comedy in the Programme.

WEST- END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

Four Shows to-night—5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

On Saturday 14th—To-morrow

By earnest and repeated demand of the Cinema Hgonig Public, who have been clammourlng for the great Indian My thological Production—

"SHAKUNTALA"

by the Oriental Film Manufacturing Company, directed by the famous Mr. Suchet Singh, starring the famous American Cinema Queen Miss Dorothy Kingdom and the renowned India Singer, Miss Gohar Jan of Calcutta.

The Empire

COMMENCING NEXT SAT. 14TH FEB

Love's Struggle Throughout the Ages

A COLOSSAL TWO MILLION DOLLAR SPECTACLE

Intolerance

THE MOST MONUMENTAL ACHIEVEMENT OF THE CINEMA

IN WHICH

Four Paralleled Stories of the World's Wordly Evolution unfold before the vision in thrilling sequence

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"IDEAL" PICTURE PLAY,

"Adventures of Deadwood Dick"

First Three Episodes this Week !

1 How Richard Harris became known as DEADWOOD DICK"

2 Deadwood Dick's Vengeance,

3 Deadwood Dick and the Mormons,

The Last Three Episodes Next Week ! It is NOT a SERIAL,

"The Jealous Husband."

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

Greatest Ring Contest of Modern Times.

Georges Carpentier VS. **Joe Beckett.**

The French Champion. The Heavy Weight Champion of Great Britain

At the Holborn Stadium on Dec. 4th, 1919, for the HEAVY WEIGHT CHAMPION OF EUROPE

"The Blue Bird"

A MIGHTY SPECTACLE OF HAPPINESS ! A THOUSAND SMILES !!

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SEE THE FOURTH INSTALMENT THIS WEEK

And you will be convinced of its merits.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

(Tram Terminus, Girgaum.)

Daily at 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 11.

The disturbance in north-east India has disappeared after giving local rain along Orissa and Bengal coasts and a few falls in Burma. Snow continued locally in Humaon Hill.

The chief amounts: Bhamo, Chittagong, Narayanganj, Saugor Island, Cuttak a quarter of an inch; False Point three quarters and Mussooree a half. Temperature is still general low in Northern and Central India. Fresh disturbance from west has not yet entered Baluchistan.

Forecast:—Dry weather except in upper Burma.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

Bombay, 11th Feb, 1920.

Names of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fass.	—	30.010 inches.
Temperature of Air	—	74 0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	—	64 1 "
Dew Point	—	54 2 "
Relative humidity of Air	—	0 562 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	—	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	—	81 9 "
Minimum do. do.	—	65 0 "
Mean Direction of Wind from midnight	—	NNNE.WW.NWW.
Mean velocity	—	206 Miles.
Fall of Rain	—	— Inches.
Total fall during month	—	— "
Do. do. year	—	— "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a m. of th	—	— "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock :—

		HIGH WATER			LOW WATER		
Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time	Depth in Feet.		Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time	Depth in Feet.
	Feb	h m	ft. in.		Feb.	h m	ft. in.
Thu	12	m 2 44	14 10		12	m 10 28	18 11
Fri.	13	m 5 25a	15 11		13	m 11 42	19 2
Sat	14	m 6 2	16 0		14	m 1 16	22 4
Sun.	15	m 7 30	16 11		15	m 1 32	21 9
Mon	16	m 8 48	17 6		16	m 2 4a	19 1
Tues	17	m 10 15a	17 10		17	m 2 50a	17 10
Wed	18	m 10 22	17 6		18	m 4 28	16 10
		11 6a	16 8			4 22a	16 8

"	12 (Thursday	"	7h 9m.	"	6h 2 m.
"	13 (Friday)	"	7h 9m.	"	6h 3 m.
"	14 (Saturday)	"	7h 9m.	"	6h 4m.
"	15 (Sunday)	"	7h 8m.	"	6 26m.
"	16 (Monday)	"	7h 7m.	"	6h 39m.
"	17 (Tuesday)	"	7h 7m.	"	6h. 6m.
Feb.	18 (Wednes)	Sunrise	7h 6m.	Sunset	6h. 40m.

Phase of the Moon :—

Full Moon	14d.	7h.	12.4-9m a. m.
Last Quarter	21d.	5h.	19.2 8m. a. m.
New Moon	10d.	5h.	4.8-9m a. m.
First Quarter	27d	5h.	14.5-0m. a. m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 12th February 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud has appeared over the west Punjab. The sky remains clear and the air is somewhat drier than usual in the east Punjab. Temperature is nigher during the day, but is still generally in moderate defect. Rawalpindi recorded a minimum of 32.5 F.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal. Day temperature is 9 degrees below normal throughout, while night temperature is also below the average, the deficiency ranging up to 11 degrees at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in slight excess in lower Sind. Temperature is slightly below normal in lower Sind, but is considerably below normal in Rajputana, the minimum being in defect by 15 degrees at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and Dwarka, but is locally below normal in Gujarat and inland in Kathiawar. Day temperature is below the average except at Veraval; night temperature is below normal except at Veraval and Rajkot, and the deficiency is considerable in Central India west and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in slight defect in the south of the division and in moderate defect in the north; night temperature is considerably below the average at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The air is much drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess in the south Konkan; night temperature is in slight defect at Bombay.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Night temperature is below the average in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Moderate to heavy cloud has appeared over north Baluchistan and the west Punjab under the influence of the western disturbance. Elsewhere weather continues fine. Low temperatures persist in northern and central India, the minimum being lower than yesterday in Gujarat and Rajputana and the central parts of the country.

Dry weather is likely to continue except for a few showers in Baluchistan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 11th February 1920.

The disturbance in north-east India has disappeared after giving local rain along the Orissa and Bengal Coasts and few falls in Burma. Snow continued locally in the Kumaon Hills. Chief amounts are—Bhamo, Chittagong, Narayanganj, Saugor Island Cuttack a quarter of an inch: False Point three quarters, Mussoore a half. Temperature is still generally low in northern and central India. The fresh disturbance from the west has not yet entered Baluchistan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 12TH FEB 1920.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity 8 hrs.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total 1st Nov to date	Departure 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. ( )	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jask	71.2	55.0	72	0.24	5.22	+5.22
Do ( )	—	—	—	—	—	—
Muskat	78.2	71.0	57	0.79	1.55	—1.55
Do ( )	—	—	—	—	—	—
PUNJAB—						
Multan	84.6	42.5	68	1.06		+1.06
Rawalpindi	—	—	—	0.05	5.12	+0.34
Lahore	85.2	56 6	67	2.69		+0.76
Hissar	81.4	54.4	62	1.23		+0.49
Ambala	82.6	57.6	67	0.10	2.63	—0.17
Delhi	89.4	43.4	51	1.36		—0.84
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	82.7	48.5	73	1.78		+0.59
Mainpuri	84.4	48.2	51	1.23		—0.19
Jhansi	87.6	47.2	75	0.91		—0.28
Cawnpore	87.6	47.7	57	1.66		—0.30
Allahabad	78.6	47.3	73	0.67		—1.13
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	85.9	56.9	66	0.73		+0.19
Karachi	85.1	66.5	74	0.76		+0.46
Ajmere	86.0	48 9	77	2.84		—1.35
Jaipur	86.0	43 6	61	2.04		—1.15
Kotah	83.4	47.2	70	1.93		+1.10
Mount Abu	68.6	41.9	86	0.78		—0.65
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	68.0	46.1	84	0.66		—0.22
Dwarka	—	—	—	—	—	—
Veraval	78.9	56.0	73	0.76		+0.39
Rajkot	71.2	49	84	2.10		+1.13
Bhavnagar Para	76.6	60.8	80	2.66		+2.26
Surat	86.6	62.2	65	4.05		+3.79
Ahmedabad	77.2	49.2	64	1.51		+1.02
Deesa	81.6	48.6	44	0.06		—0.29
Baroda	89.1	47.9	54	2.11		+2.49
Indore	74.1	45.6	64	4.84		+4.59
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	73.7	40.3	58	1.06		—0.69
Saugor	77.0	47.4	61	0.84		—0.39
Hoshangabad	77.7	48	80	2.44		+2.25
Khandwa	79.6	51.4	80	0.96		+0.52
Akola	84.2	54.2	61	2.92		+2.32
Amraoti	85.4	52.9	51	1.91		+1.24
Nagpur	87.1	54.7	60	0.68		—0.56
Chanda	—	—	—	—	—	—
Raipur	82.2	50.2	55	0.12		—0.90
KONKAN—						
Bombay	76.2	62.6	62	1.50		+0.97
Ratnagiri	84.2	65.3	62	0.72		—0.20
Marmagoa	82.8	70.4	72	2.91		+2.78
Karwar	84.1	67.0	82	3.13		+1.68
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Falegaon	86.0	49.8	59	1.82		+0.85
Ahmednagar	85.2	46.9	67	4.12		+2.77
Poona	84.8	49.4	81	2.58		+1.29
Sholapur	90.0	59.8	45	2.79		+1.16
Bijapur	89.8	62.2	85	2.46		+1.37
Belgaum	86.2	58.8	69	2.87		+0.63
Aurangabad	83.8	58.4	64	2.14		+1.37
Nizamabad(Indur)	92.0	57.8	47	1.57		+0.89
Hyderabad	88.8	68.9	48	3.91		+2.66
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.6	72.2	71	9.21		+3.79
Calicut	87.6	74.7	80	19.45		+12.08
Cochin	90.8	75.2	77	19.20		+10.82
Colombo	88.0	69.2	94	20.35		—2.05
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	84.6	69.8	87	11.78		+5.89
Bellary	94.3	71.7	46	0.31		+4.02
Cuddapah	94.2	72.2	70	0.66		+4.56
Madras	85.6	71.2	79	26.84		+6.43
Bangalore	86.9	61.8	82	7.02		+1.62
Coimbatore	90.2	69.0	81	6.91		+1.21
Trichinopoly	90.2	64.7	80	21.06		+12.20
Pamban	86.1	73.9	78	28.48		+22.11
						66.76

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 12th February, 1920 was 29.267 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 9-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it coming given.

Spermine

TRADE MARK

"Spermine" is just the thing to give you strength and vitality making your life happy beyond expectations. It makes the nerves strong and gives tone in debility in both young and old.

1 phial of 25 Tablets Re. 1.
1 phial of 50 Tablets Re. 1-12
1 phial of 100 Tablets Rs. 3

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249-53, Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY.

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Full value of goldrefunded always at market rate on return of article bought of us.

SAFETY RAZORS BLADES

RESHARPENED.

Gillette, Auto, Durham, Clumak, etc. Blades resharpened, Re. 1-8-0 dozen. Under six As. 2 each. Arbens and thick blades, As. 4 each. For 100 shaves from 1 Gillett's blade use TWINPLEX STROPPERS, latest "AB closed" model in satin finish Nickal case, Rs. 12 each. STROPPING HANDLES to hold any make of blades Re. 1-8-0 each. All above Post Free. MATHEWS & Co., 35 Medows Street, (Opp. Customs House)

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

BUILDINGS—Land and Buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED URGENTLY—Well-educated and intelligent men on liberal salary for Bombay and all large towns of India. Please apply with full details to Box No. 51, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8573

WANTED—One M.A., LL.B., Apply sharp. Pay according to qualifications Apply Box No. 43, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8511

WANTED—A competent BOOK-KEEPER and few MOTOR DRIVERS, also a peon. Apply to Box No. 54, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8600

WANTED—Smart SALESMAN for Drapery and Linen Section. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES. 8608

WANTED— An experienced SECRETARY well versed with Limited Company's accounts etc. Pay according to merits. Apply Box No. 58, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8620

WANTED—ASSISTANTS for the Stationery Department, those with previous experience preferred. Also CLERK for the Packing Department. Apply ARMY & NAVY STORES, Bombay. 8609

WANTED by a Persian Firm an experienced ASSISTANT knowning Gujerati and English Accounts well up in correspondence and commercial line. Apply with testimonials stating salary to Box No. 55, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8605

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT of Revenue Survey for an Indian State in Gujrat, possessing knowledge and actual experience of survey and settlement work of all kinds, including Forest demarcation. Apply sharp with testimonials stating terms, age, birth place, caste previous service and qualifications to Box No. 39, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8494

WANTED—A TRANSLATOR, who will certify his translations to be correct, for translating Marathi correspondences with the Government and High Court of Bombay and with other officers of Government and of other papers into English. They are required for preparing an application to the State Secretary for India. Experienced hand need only Apply with terms. Apply to Box No. 62, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8629

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION by a long experienced, first class Mech. Engineer, in Bombay, is serving in one of the largest Mills in Mofussil. Excellent references. Please write to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A YOUNG PARSEE SALESMAN, experienced in Sundries, Alluminium-Ware, Umbrella-Goods, Glassware, Hardware, etc., wants an immediate ENGAGEMENT. Well influenced. Good business guaranteed. Please apply sharp to Box No. 60, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8626

WANTED.

WOLF,—Immediately WANTED WOLFS, male or female, lowest prices to Box No. 53, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8580

WANTED TO ADVANCE Rs. 50,000 on good Securities. Apply Box No. 59, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8624

WANTED—One COMPOUND CONDENSING or NON-CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE of 125 to 175 I. H. P. Write to Box No. 63, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8630

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Ford New TOURING CARS and one ton CHASSIS for immediate delivery. Apply Box No. 985, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8266

MATHERAN HONEY, invaluable for Health, to be had in bottles and half bottles. Apply LORD'S STORES, Matheran. 7465

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—REMINGTON No. 11, underwood, L. C. Smith No. 5, Kropp Razors. Just unpacked. Ask for prices TRUTH & CO., Poona. 8508

MAKE it a point whenever you are in need of any kind of Stationary, to see our stock. Fresh consignments received nearly every week. We guarantee our goods. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

A large and varied stock of artists' COLOURS, INSTRUMENTS, INKS, PENCILS, BRUSHES, etc., received by the last English Mail. Come and see the stock. THE BOMBAY STATIONARY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. F

FOR SALE—One HUPMOBILE MOTOR CAR, No. 5050, 1915, model, 25 H. P., 5 seater, lately painted and throughly overhauled, with taxi meter, 5 new tyres and tubes. Apply sharp to R. N. PAI 1, Top Floor, Billimoria's Building, Dammar Lane, Gamdevi, Bombay. 8627

FOR SALE.

SHARE BROKERS—Gentlemen desirious to sell or purchase shares of the Cement and other limited companies of Gwalior State will please apply to—TAYAL & CO., GWALIOR. 8631

FOR QUICK SALE.—Secondhand FORD CAR, 4 seater touring, recently overhauled by Ford Company. Rs. 2,200 or offer. Apply Box No. 57, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8614

FOR SALE—A new ARAB WHITE HORSE. 15 hand, sound, age about 7 years, broken in carriage. Reasonable offers invited. Apply Box No. 56, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8607

USE PARABAULDIN'S METAL POLISH Agents wanted. For rates and samples apply to PARABAULDIN & CO., Tribhuwan Road, Bombay. 4. 7820

TO BE LET.

TO LET—OFFICE ACCOMMODATION in Hornby Road about 615 square feet area. Apply Box No. 60, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8628

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALL INDIA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

THIRD SESSIONS.

WILL be held in Bombay, on the 15th and 16th of February, 1920, in a PANDAL at the MASTANSHAH TANK Nagpada,

We beg to announce for the information of the public that the 3rd Session of the All India Khilafat Conference will be held in Bombay, in a Pandal at the Mastanshah Tank, Nagpada, on the 15th and 16th of February, 1920. Programme of the Conference will be published hereafter.

The office of the Reception Committee of the Conference has been opened at the Hilal Manzil, Abdul Rehman Street and the tickets for the members of the Reception Committee as well as for the visitors will be available from the 13th between 10 a.m., to 9 p.m. of this month from that place.

Hindu as well as Parsi gentlemen will be allowed to join as members of the Reception Committee and attend as visitors. The money realized from the fees of the tickets will be credited to the Khilafat Fund.

Genlemen paying Rs. 250 will become Vice-Chairmen of the Reception Committee.

Gentlemen desirous to become members of the Reception Committee will each give a fee of Rs. 25.

Fees for the reserved seats will be Rs. 5.

Fees for other seats Rs. 2.

We fervently hope that all staunch Mussulmans and the champions of our Holy cause will heartily support this Sessions of the Khilafat Conference in every possible way and make it a complete success.

MIRZA ALI MAHOMEMMED KHAN SHAUKAT ALI
BADRUDDIN ABDDULLA KOOR
AHMED HAJI SIDDICK KHATRI
Hon. Secretaries,
Reception Committee.

Hilal Manzil
AbdurRehman Street, Bombay,
Telephone No. 3425.
Telegrams: "AL-HILAL."
8556

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 20,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 11,86,34,250
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,18,63,425

DIRECTORS.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., (Chairman).
Sir Sassoon David, Bart., (Vice-Chairman).
The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., C.B.E.
Sir Henry Procter, Kt., C.B.E.
Sir S. B. Bharucha, Kt.
The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Rai Bahadur Jamnalal Bachhraj.
Ramnarain Hurnandrai, Esq.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
R. J. Padshah, Esq.
The Hon Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna.
The Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas, C.I.E.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.

ON AND AFTER 2nd February, the Company, will be prepared to accept Fire and Marine risks at current rates of premium.

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R. P. GANDHI,
8146 Secretary.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of Loading, Unloading and Stacking coal and other fuel on the district Bulsar, Kankrakhadi, Baroda, Kankaria and Godhra are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office opposite Church Gate Station, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 23rd February, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.).

Forms of tender can be had from the LOCOMOTIVE and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, Parel, at Re. 1, per each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept it in part or whole.

A. C. OWEN.
Secretary to Agent.

6th February, 1920.
Churchgate Street. 8458

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—INDIAN NURSES or MIDWIVES on Rs. 30—50 for the Civil Hospital, Bijapur, and for the Taluka Dispensaries in this District. Applicants should state qualifications, experience, age, nationality, and languages known. Apply before 23rd instant.

J. C. DEQUADROS, L. M. & S.,
Civil Surgeon, Bijapur.
Baijapur.
8th February, 1920. 8637

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 60 per share equal to 12 per cent free of Income Tax will be paid on and after 19th instant to the registered shareholders on production of their share certificate at the Companys new address "Sorab Mansion," 7, Murzban Road.

By order of the Board.
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 12th February, 1920. 8636

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that th offices of the Company will be REMOVED to "SORAB MANSION," 7, Murzban Road, from Monday, the 16th instant.

K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 12th February, 1920. 8635

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of the rate of Rs. 15 per share equal to 12 per cent free of Income Tax will be paid on and after 19th instant to the registered shareholders on production of their share certificates at the new address of the Company's Offices, "Sorab Mansion" 7, Murzban Road.

By order of the Board,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 12th February, 1920. 8634

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LTD,

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the offices of the Company will be REMOVED to SORAB MANSION, 7 Murzban Road, from Monday, the 16th instant.

K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director,
Bombay, 12th February, 1920. 8633

NOTICE.

MR. ERNEST D. HASKELL having left our employd the Power of Attorney grantel to him, to sign as Sub-Manager, is CANCELLED as and from 1st February, 1920.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
8621 3, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED humbly beg to approach the Hindu and Mohammedan gentry and request the generous offer of their Motor Cars from 13th to 17th instant to facilitate the conveyance of their honourable guests who are coming to attend the Conference from far off places.

Please to inform the Reception Committee's office, Hilal Manzil, Abdul Rehman Street (Telephon' No. 3425) when their Cars will be free for the guests together with the date day and time. With favourable hope of generous offer.

S. M. YAQUB.
For Chairman and
Hony. Secretaries,
Reception Committee.

WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE—A qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR for the Bulsar Municipality. Monthly pay Rs. 45-3-60 plus Rs. 3. cycle allowance. Apply before the 25th instant, personally or in writing stating age, caste, qualifications and previous experience, if any, to

BHIMBHAI D. DESAI,
Chairman Sanitary Committee.
Bulsar, 9th Feb., 1920. 8561

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One Claymond Bayard and one B. S. A. MOTOR CARS newly painted and overhauled in excellent running order. Apply,

MOTILAL MANAKCHAND,
53 Apollo Street,
8563 Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

MESOPOTAMIA ..... River Craft.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a Sale will be held in Bombay on or about 19th February, 1920, of a number of Paddle Steamers, Stern Wheelers, Tugs, Steam and Motor Launches, Barges, etc. the Surplus Fleet of Rivercraft not now required by H. M. Government in Mesopotamia.

Prospective Buyers should apply for particulars of craft available for sale to

Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co
Nicol Road, Bombay.
Not earlier than 17th February, 1920. 8278

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AN enumeration of house-occupants in the City of Bombay will shortly be commenced for the purpose of preparing an electoral roll of persons eligible to vote at elections to the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay to be formed under the Reforms Scheme.

The information required in connection with each house occupant includes (a) name, (b) caste, (c) age, (d) occupation, (e) monthly rent paid, (f) income-tax paid, (g) languages in which literate, (h) degree of Bombay University, if any, with date of graduation, and (i) rank in Indian Army in the case of retired officers and non-commissioned officers.

The public are requested to co-operate in the work by having the required information ready and supplying it to the enumerators when they call.

C. N. SEDDON,
Reforms Commissioner,
Bombay.
Science Institute Building,
Mayo Road, Fort,
Bombay, 11th February, 1920. 8617

WANTED.

TEMPORARY ENUMERATORS and CLERKS in connection with a census of house occupants in Bombay City at a salary of Rs. 50 plus Rs. 20 allowance each per month.

The enumerators' hours of work will be from 6 to 11 a.m. and from 5 to 7-30 p.m. (Standard Time). They will be required to work in all parts of the City.

The working hours of clerks will be from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. (Standard Time).

Security of Rs. 50 will have to be furnished.

Applications should be addressed to

SUPERINTENDENT,
Electoral Work (Reforms),
Bombay City.
Reforms Office,
Science Institute Building,
Mayo Road, Fort. 8616

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, Mr. NOWROJI RUSTAMJI WADIA, has contracted to purchase from Dr. BURJORJI BYRAMJI, of Bhownugger, and Messrs. FAKIRJEE COWASJEE DUBASH, MINOCHER COWASJEE DUBASH and JAMSHEDJI SHAPURJI SOPARIWALLA, of Karachi, the last three being the Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of the late Cowasjee Rustomjee Dubash alias Variawa, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Inami land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow known as "Meher Shirin Villa", standing thereon, situate, lying and being near Deolali, in Mauje Sigwa, at Taluka and Pot Tukdi Nassik, in Taluka Nassik (being a portion of Government land bearing Survey No. 295, Thike Bhagur Sivlagat Akar Rs. 2-14-9), admeasuring in length 200 feet on the South and 222 feet on the North, and in breadth 130 feet on the East and 142 feet on the West, being a total of 1½ Bighasor thereabouts Akar annas thirteen and pies six, and bounded as follows, on or towards the South by Dhondi Road, on or towards the North by Plot No. 13 now belonging to Mr. Cursetji Wadia, on or towards the East by Plot No. 11 now the Road, on or towards the West by the Road leading to Sighva Village.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1920.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8622

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of COWASJI SHRI KANAYALALJI VALABHRAIJI MAHARAJ, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.

GOSWAMI SHRI DWARKESHLALJI VALABHRAIJI MAHARAJ, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Vaishanav Hindu Maharaj, of the Valabhacharya sects, residing at Bhuleshwar, Panchayet Wadi, without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 5ffh day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 5th day of February, 1920.
Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
8598

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ARDESHIR BHICAJI PATEL, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Bombay Port Trust Leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Apollo Bunder, within the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 512 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 9560 together with the messuage, tenement, structures, buildings, dwelling house, etc., standing thereon, known as "Phiroze Building", and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 891 (6) and Street No. 9 (E), and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the Apollo Bunder Road, on or towards the South by the Stevens Road, on or towards the East partly by Stevens Road and partly by the Apollo Bunder Road and on or towards the West by the property of the Trustee and are now in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1920.

WADIA GHANDY & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
123, Esplanade Road, Fort.
8613

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHRIDHAR VISHNU VAISHAMPAYAN, of Bombay, has contracted to sell to my clients, GULAMALLI HASSANJI and TYABALLI MULLA FAZALALLI, also of Bombay, the below-mentioned property, free from all incumbrances.

All persons having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to or upon or in respect of the said property or any portion thereof, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lien, lease, mortgage, maintenance, possession, sale, share, trust or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Godavari Building" at Andheri, District Thana, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiration of that period, without reference to any such claim or claims and the same (if any) will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Palghar, Taluka Mahim, District Thana, and entered in the Books of Revenue of Palghar as under:—

Survey No.	Portion No.	Acres.	Gunthas	Assessment. Rs. a. p.
75	3 (part)	0	14 3/4	0 5 0
76	3	4	27 1/4	9 5 6
77	4	1	36	1 8 0
77	7	0	32	0 12 0

Dated the 11th day of February, 1920.
GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court.
8601

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHAPURJI DOSSABHAI BILLIMORIA, Managing Proprietor of the Industrial Cotton Manufacturing Company has contracted to sell to our client the land at Ferguson Road, Parel, admeasuring about 3,200 square yards with the buildings standing thereon and the mill machinery therein all known by the name of the Industrial Cotton Manufacturing Company together with all fixtures, stock, stores etc., to our client Mr. MAHOMEDALLI MAMOOJI. Notice is also given that under the said agreement the mills are to be worked with our clients' consent and for our clients benefit. Any person therefore who enters into any agreements of any nature whatsoever in connection with the said mills or the properties moveable or immoveable appertaining thereto (including cloth in process and stores) with the said Shapurji Dossabhai Billimoria or any other person will do so at his own risk and subject to all rights which our client has against the same.

Dated this 11th day of February, 1920.
EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
Attorneys for Mr. Mahomedalli Mamooji.
8599

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DALPATRAM ITCHARAM, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, an Attorney of this Hon'ble Court ..... Deceased.

RAMANLAL DALPATRAM and Bai CHANDRIKABAI, widow of the said Dalpatram Itcharam, both of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Khetwady Main Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this thirtieth day of January in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 31st day of January, 1920.
Messrs. MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
8602

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHIKAJI BOMANJI CHINOY has contracted to sell to our client KIKABHOY CHANDABHOY the under mentioned property.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or in respect of the said properties or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, or bequest, trust, mortgage, charge, sale, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever or any objection to the sale are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from date hereof, failing which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims or interest and the same will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF HE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of ground situate, lying and being at Santa Cdus in the Bandra Taluka, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra, together with the messuage tenement dwelling house, privies, wells and structures standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 1362 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Survey No. 123, Pote Nos. 24, 25, 26 and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property bearing Survey No. 103B, Pote Nos. 1, 3 and 4 and belonging partly to Rustomji Jamsedji Pugdiwalla and partly to Devji Hirji Kowali, on the west by the property bearing Survey No. 109 Pote No. 18 and belonging to Jainulla Abeuddin on the North by the non agricultural plot bearing No. 219 and belonging to Awabai Nadirsha Pughwalla, on the south by the property bearing Survey No. 94 pote No. 7 and belonging to Antone Zujya Soje.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1920.
JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8641

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF 288 BALES S. DRILL AND D. CLOTH OF CURRIMBHOY MILLS, PEARL MILLS CRESCENT AND FAZALBHOY MILLS.

Under instructions from Messrs. The Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ld., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Nandlal Dewala (Messrs. Nandlal Inderlal) of Bombay, Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 17th February 1920, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), at the shop premises of Messrs. The Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ld., at Vithalwadi, the following bales:—

DESRIPTION OF BALES.

24 bales S. Drill Nos. 12224—25—24—5½ of Currimbhoy mills.
27 bales S. Drill Nos. 3800—25—46—9½ of Currimbhoy mills.
23 bales S. Drill Nos. 11917—25—24—5½ of Currimbhoy mills.
37 bales D. Cloth Nos. 102 and 104—25—24—5½ of Pearl mills.
10 bales D. Cloth Nos. 104—25—24—5½ of Pearl mills.
6 bales D. Cloth Nos. 102—25—24—5½ of Pearl mills.
77 bales S. Drill Nos. 2901—25—24—5½ of Crescent mills.
30 bales S. Drill Nos. 9021—25—24—5½ of Fazalbhoy mills.
27 bales S. Drill Nos. 9065—25—24—5½ of Fazalbhoy mills.
37 bales S. Drill Nos. 9171—25—24—5½ of Fazalbhoy mills.

A deposit of 25 p.c. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 13th February 1920.

CONSUMPTION

Famous Hospital "2 nurses spoke to me the other day and said he was marvellous."

LT.-COLONEL—
"I must say I could not have believed possible such a rapid and thorough change of health."

WORLD FAMOUS DOCTOR—
"The percentage of cures obtained by you, calls for confidence in the treatment."

DYING WOMAN CURED—
I again challenge the Bombay Doctors to investigate this cure.

MRS. M. HUNTER, ALLAHABAD—
"The Civil Surgeon at Mussoorie examined the patient and said "There was nothing to indicate consumption of the Spine."

MISS BEDE, AGRA—
"Whenever I think of you a prayer goes up from my heart to God that he may bless you abundantly."

POONA PATIENT—
Eminent Doctor reports remarkable progress.

Mr. A. J. Davies former lessee Hotel Majestic came to me as a last resource and put on 2 stone and regained his health and strength.

Revd G. R. WALTERS
M.L., B.A., T.C.D., M.A., LL.D.,
VISITS BOMBAY,
ORIENT HOTEL
SATURDAY 14th noon to 1-30 p.m.
TUESDAY, 17th 8 a.m., to 6 p.m.
WEDNESDAY 18th a.m., to 1 p.m.
NO FEES—FREE INTERVIEW.
Will new patients kindly write for appointment as I am very busy.
Permanent address,
Northcote Lodge, LONAVLA.

INCOMETAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Feb 6th

			Bales
Total Days Sales at Liverpool			6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp't			
" " Sales of Real Indian			300
" " Imports			
Mid. American Spot			23 97
Mid. Fair U.P.F.			32.52
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar.		24 95
	May		23 64
	July		23 75
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.		23 46

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 6th;

Months	To-day's prices	
Feb.	23.63	-23
Mar.	23.43	-28
April	23 90	+20
May	23.54	+22
June	24.32	19
July	24 27	19
Aug.	23 74	+21
Sept.	23 24	+22
Oct.	22 69	-2
Nov.	22 19	+42
Dec.	21 75	38
Jan.	21.54	+47

Tone of Futures:—Steady.
" " Spot:—Barely Steady. Increased demand.

MERCANTILE QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 6th;

W.G. Bengal Good		17.00
" " Fully Good		17 75
" " Fine		18.03
No. 1 Comra Good		...
" " Fully Good		...
" " Fine		...
Broach Good		20 10
" " Fully Good		20 85
" " Fine		21 10
M.G. Bengal Good		...
" " Fully Good		...
" " Fine		...
No. 1 Comra Good		23 85
" " Fully Good		24 10
" " Fine		24 35
Broach Good		16 42
" " Fully Good		17 57
" " Fine		17.82

London Feb. 7th;

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java No. 8 Cuicoon Feb Mar.		
Quite Nominal		67
Do. Do. Aug.-Sept Buyers		77
Fine White Java, O. & F. Bombay Feb.-Mar.		
Quite Nominal		68
Do. Do. Aug. Sept. Buyers		79
Do. Do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Buyers		75

Town:—Java firm.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—33 lbs. Nominal	62
Australian Red—60 lbs	
Barusso—61 lbs. Nominal	61

SEEDS.

Rapeseed sparingly offered.	
Linseed, Bombay per sail lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal.
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-Mar. Net	
Quiet	45/3
Cottonseed, Bombay (round delivered per ton)	25 5

METALS.

Spelter and Selected Copper		6116
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£2:14	Nominal
Copper Brazers		47
Yellow Metal		18½
Hard Spelter		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

MONEY SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 26.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/9 3/4.
D. D. on London 2/9 7/8.
Credit 3 Mad/a 2/11 1/4.
D. D. buying London 2/10 7/8.
D. D. on France 640.
Credit 3 Mad/a 750.
T. T. on Japan 106.
D/St. Japan 96.
D. D. on Hongkong 222
D. D. on Shanghai 348.
D. D. on Singapore 88½.
D. D. on New-York 225.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 99/4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 70.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 70.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 68.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 68.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd. Advance 2215, By. Cotton 1240, By. Dyeing 3430, By. Uniteds 2370, Century 1160, Central India 3970, Colaba Land 2960, Coorla 2025n. Crescent 540, Currimbhoy 1045, David 1260, Fazulbhoy 1495, New Great 875, New City 3100, Pearls 1060, Simplex 1195, Swadeshi 4105, Swan 1240, Shapurji 407/8, Alcock 1307/8, By. Burma 915, Bts. Burma Petro: 25xr. By. Tramway 1395, By. Steam 572/8, Bundi 60, Ind. Cement 645, Katni Ord 350, Katni Defd 1725, Shivrajpur 41, Andhra Valley 840, Tata Ord 216/4, Tata Defd 1115, Tata Hydro: 1300, Tata Oil 580n., Tata Bank 57/8, Tata Ord new 97/8pr., Tata Defd new 425pr., Scindia Steam 25pr., New India Insurance 43pr., British India Genl: Insurance 8 pr.

The New Mill and Electric Power Station at Burma rivers will be working by the end of May when the output of silver and lead will be greatly increased.

IMPORT OF GOLD.

IMMEDIATE REMOVAL OF EMBARGO URGED.

The following telegram has been sent to-day by the Chairman, the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, Delhi.

"The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber while deferring their fuller expression of views on the recommendations of the Currency Committee strongly urge immediae removal of embargo on the import of Gold as unanimously recommended by the Currency Committee."

EXPORT OF RICE FROM BENGAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

The Bengal Government have issued the following communique regarding the control over movements of rice from this province:—

All exports of rice from Bengal by rail to other provinces are restricted to controlled amounts in the interests of consumers in Bengal. All export of rice from Bengal to other countries outside India are prohibited except by permission to such countries as are absolutely dependent upon India for their requirements and that only in minimum quantities and provided that the requirements of these countries canot be met from Burma.

KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS.

GIFT OF £5,000 FROM INDIA.

The General Council of King George's Fund for Sailors has received a leter from Sir Henry Richards K.C., K.B.E., enclosing cheque for £5,000.

Sir Henry Richards was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the United Provinces Special War Fund which he says amounted to over a quarter of a million sterling. During the Great War the Fund was devoted mainly to the provision of Motor Ambulances at all fronts including some to the Royal Navy. The gift now made to King George's Fund is part of an unexpended balance in England which the Executive Committee in India resolved should be distributed at the discretion of Sir Henry Richards on his return to England.

COURTS' JURISDICTION IN BRITISH INDIA.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Feb. 11.

Justice Martineau in the High Court yesterday passed orders in a criminal revision case in which an interesting question of jurisdiction of courts in British India was raised. It appears that Radha Kishen, late Naib Tehsildar Montgomery was placed on suspension in connection with the charges of corruption against him. He left for Gwalior territory but was arrested by the railway police sub-inspector under telegraph orders from the District Magistrate, Montgomery at the Gwalior railway station. He filed a revision in the High Court, contending that the Magistrate's order directing his arrest at the Gwalior station was without jurisdiction inasmuch as a warrant of arrest can only be executed within British India. His Lordship following the privy council ruling in Yusufuddin's case and referring to various notifications issued by the Government of India with regard to railway land in Native States, accepted the contention and set aside the District Magistrate's order.

A Hyderabad message, dated 11th instant states:—A dinner in honour of the Hon. the Resident and Mrs. Russell was given by Sir and Lady Imam at their residence, "Bella Vista", last night.

An A. P. message from Karachi of February 11th states:—Port coolies at Karachi numbering 300 to 400 have been on strike for nearly a week and the work of the port has thereby been much impeded. By employing stevedores and the permanent staff, crews of one or two steamers and casual labour, it has been possible however, to handle certain amount of cargo and the mail steamer was not impeded, but there is no labour for night work. The question of wages is the point at issue and it is hoped that a combined deputation representing the stevedores and the Port Trust will by meeting the spokesmen of coolies arrive at an understanding.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 12th

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	2 0 3/4
Bank Demand	2 0 7/8
Trade Acceptance 8m/s	2 1
Bank Demand	120
American Dollars	211
Hongkong	250
Shanghai	345
Japan	163½
Singapore	84
Reseller B.C.L.	9 7/8

Market Reinf.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Feb. 12.

S. S. Orseolo, Regespo, Venice, January 14.
S. S. Umfuli, Weape, Capetown, December 31.
R. I. M. S. Lawrence, Turbett, Glasgow, December 31.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 12.

S. S. Loyalty, Hooper, Marseilles and Genoa.
S. S. Circassia, Osborn, Liverpool.
S. S. Khyber, Pinckney, Calcutta.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Abydos for Mauritius.

S. S. Umfuli:—The W. and A. Graham Co.'s steamer Umfuli, 1,500 tons, Captain W. G. Weare, arrived in harbour yesterday from Capetown, with a general cargo, 13 cabin and 186 deck passengers, which port she had left on 31st December.

S. S. Orseolo:—The V. S. N. Co.'s steamer Orseolo, 2,849 tons, Captain G. Regespo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice, with a general cargo, which port she had left on the 14th ultimo.

S. S. Loyalty:—The Scindia S. N. Co.'s steamer Loyalty, 3,020 tons, Captain G. S. Hooper, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Marseilles and Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday 12th February, 1920

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Peking Maru	Kobe	16-2-20	O S Kaisha
D E Iscina	Genoa	N F	Italiana
G assyen.	N F	J. Mackintosh & Co	
Pen Hany	N F	N F	M M & Co
M Kalyan.	W F	S F	W M & Co
N Barpeta Barf	N F	N F	M M & Co.
O Wardha Busra	N F		M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Irrawadi	Mangalore	22-2-20	K M & Co
Juba	N F	N F	K N & Co
Netravati	N F	1-2-20	K N & Co
Ponani	N F	N F	K N & Co
Sabarmati			K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Barjora	N F	16-2-20	M M & Co
2 Prabha	N F	N F	T M & Co
Shinryu Maru	Kobe	13-2-20	N Y Kaisha
7 Orissa	N F	N F	M M & Co
8 Nichiyo Maru	Kobe	N F	N Y Kaisha
9 Nanking Maru	Japan	N F	O S Kaisha
12/13 Clan Mackenzie	M Coast	N F	J F & Co
Dunera	P Gulf		T M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Dunera.	Bluna	13-2-20	M M & Co
4 C/c Exeter	Liverpool	14-2-20	K N & Co
6 Loyalty	Marseilles	12-2-20	N Morarji & Co
6 Lanka		N F	R E Cotton
Saraswati			
6 Lanka	N F	N F	RE Collin & Co
6 Saraswati	N F	N F	R E Collin & Co
7 Princess	Hull	14-2-20	F & Co
7 Canara	N F	N F	M M & Co
9 Hunts Castle	N F	N F	D R I M
10 Orna	Busra	N F	M M & Co
11 Kandy	N F	N F	D R I M
12 Kumari Homi	N F	N F	R E Collin & Co
12 Parvati	N F	N F	R E Collin & Co
12/3 Circassia	Liverpool	9-2-10	W & A G & Co
15 Violet	N F	N F	R E Collin & Co
15 Warkia	B ora	N F	M M & Co
18 Purnea	Busra	10-2-20	M M & Co
Offside			
13 Montrose	N F	N F	W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Orsro	N F	N F	R Dawood Kaji

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Kowit	N F	N F	T M & Co
H M S Dufferin	6.75	14.2	D R G M

PRINCESS DOCK.

G Helm	758	Colombo	14/2 F F	Compbell & Co
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EXPORTS.

Feb. 12.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—6 bales wool, Lyon Lord and Co.

S S City of Exter for Liverpool:—150 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co; 50 bales hemp, A Chagla and Co; 775 cwts groundnut cake, R J Daver; 2,000 cwts myrabolam, Chaturbhuj Peeraj and Co; 400 bales cotton fly, C Chandulal and Co.

S S Olympia for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 4,360 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros; 20 bales cotton grey yarn, Greaves Cotton and Co.

S S Olympia for Marseilles:—400 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Olympia for Barcelona via Marseilles:—200 bales cotton, Mirajmal Motilal and Co; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Moora for Hull:—21,900 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Nanking Maru for Kobe:—106 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Nichiyo Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Jethabhai Dewji and Co; 200 bales cotton, Samalbhai Nathoobhai and Co; 300 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Tulsidas Nandlal and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Nanalal Manilal; 100 bales cotton, Tata Trading Co; 300 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 200 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 26 bales cotton, Nishimatsu Trading Co; 100 bales cotton, Nichizui Trading Co; 100 bales cotton, Joosub Peermohamed and Co.

S S Dunera for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 450 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Nichiyo Maru for Osaka:—600 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Shinryu Maru for Yokohama:—545 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Nichiyo Maru for Shanghai:—124 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Dunera for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kwaisha.

S S Nichiyo Maru for Hongkong:—55 cwts sharkfins, A Chagla and Co.

IMPORTS.

Feb. 12.

S S Circassia from Liverpool, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co:—195 cases 364 bales cotton yarn, 57 bales 12 cases cotton fent, 793 bales 1,232 cases cottons, 11 cases bacon, 28 cases cotton and art silk, 48 cases 64 bales P goods, 43 cases 47 bales yarn, 6 bales 10 cases holland, 22 cases 9 bales plain cottons, 126 cases piece dyed colloars 7 bales tarpaulins, 202 kegs lum lead ore, 569 barrels green copperas, 1 case 304 bags bolts and nuts, 150 bales newspaper, 380 D/s bleaching powder, 600 bundles Y M sheets, 3 bales 22 packages carpet, 8 cases napery, 2 casks disinfectant fluid, 6 bales mohair and cotton goods, 5 bales 9 cases woollens, 33 cases cotton goods, 621 bundles iron hoops, 234 cases 231 bales cotton P goods, 10 bales bleached cotton yarn, 112 cases cigarettes, 44 bales grey cotton yarn, 36 cases tinned meats, 3 cases ham 12 cases ham and bacon, 5 coil rope, 54 barrels sulphate of alumina, 25 bundles 173 bars iron, 15 casks silicate of soda, 5 cases sausage, 2 cases woollen P goods, 7 cases toilet preps, 4 cases printed cottons, 184 casks 119 casks 165 crates tiles, 26 cases tobacco, 166 bales paper, 2,250 boxes.

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Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powde
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BP Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS Conc., BFF, BFF Conc., G G Con
Tannin Heliotrope

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black FL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone G 2G, 5G
Thionone Indi
Thionone Isabellina

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2B Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red B Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder.
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra. B F.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WM
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Print Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Acid Yelow G
Acoid Cardinal B

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2R Conc., 4R 4R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, BN, S
Wool Scarlet 5R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diasamine Fast Yellow H
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct Blue 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 2G
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper B
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive B
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose RG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

pirit Black
pirit Blue
pirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown P
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown L

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ALL-INDIA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

SIND PROMISES 5 LAKHS.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Feb. 12.

Maulana Abdul Bari Sahib, Maulana Abulkalam Azad and Mr. Shaukat Ali will return to Bombay after their very sucessful tour on Saturday morning to take part in the All-India Khilafat Conference. A large number of delegates including Peer Jhanda Sahab Peer Taj Mohd. Sahab Haji Abdullah Haroon and others are also coming. Contributions towards the Khilafat funds are being made in land and money, and Sind's has promised five lakhs.

The Hon. Mr. Bhurgari, President elect leaves to-day for Bombay by train.

FRONTIER SITUATION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

A communique dated 11th February says:

Mahsuds:—The Derajat column is still in the vicinity of Dwa Toi. The enemy now opposing the column consists of small parties, one of which attacked one of our forward piquet groups on the 9th instant. They were driven off. The Mahsuds are again turning their attention to peace. The Shaman Khel and Manzai section are said to have collected their fines and rifles and the latter have sent in saying they intend to leave for J. Andola on the 12th instant. Some sections, however, whose villages have been distroyed appear averse to coming to terms until the villages of Fazl Din and Musa Khan at Makin and Marobi suffer the same fate. They say that these two maliks by their consistent anti-peace attitude are mainly responsible for the destruction of their villages and it is therefore only right that they too should be made to suffer.

The Chief Court of Rangoon rejected the appeal of Maung Bu Hlamg, formerly Editor of the "Burma Observer", against conviction for publication of three articles which the District Magistrate adjudged as seditious, as being an attack on local Government calculated to bring it into hatred and contempt. Mr. Justice Robinson agreed with the Magistrate's decision.

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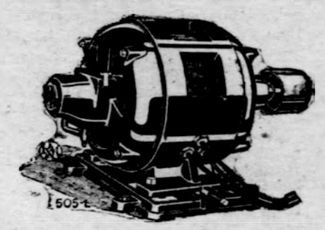

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Rarezas	" "	10	8	0
Cherry Brandy	" "	11	0	0
Spotted Dogs	" "	11	8	0
La Fortunas	" "	13	8	0
Mibellas	" "	14	0	0
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BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

6TH EXTRA MEETING.

The Sixth Extra Meeting of the Bombay Racing Season, which should have been held a month ago, came off yesterday. Contrary to expectation a very large attendance was present, and interesting sport was witnessed in spite of the fact that the original programme of this race was considerably altered, and many horses that should have competed had to decline. In the original programme the Bushire Plate was split into three divisions, but in the altered programme only two divisions were made. The second division of this plate was the first event of the day. In this race sixteen newly landed ran; with some of them we have already made acquaintances, for instance, Audolis who started a hot favourite. This lovely animal was greatly admired when he paraded before the stands and many, on mere appearance, backed him as the best in the crowd. He again failed, but this time the bad start was undoubtedly responsible for his poor display. These unexperienced candidates gave trouble at the starting post. After one false start they were let off but unfortunately the second start was even worse than the first one. Trade Mark won from Balance after a keen fight. The victory of Trade Mark was, however, well received as the public felt glad that one of Mr. M. Goculdass's new Arab purchases won. It will be remembered that last year his new Arabs were not quite a success.

The second division of this race saw the defeat of the favourite Never Mind by Waterloo who created the sensation of the day by returning the remunerative dividend of 86 to 1. Japheth, who rode Never Mind, was most unfortunate in narrowly missing first place. He has been out of luck of late and his determined riding on Never Mind yesterday and the two places he secured ought to inspire him with renewed confidence and courage.

Seven starters only paraded in the New Castle Plate. Yuan in spite of his poor display on Tuesday last and his heavy impost was made first favourite. Brown had the mount on Decorum who was second favourite. Saunterer cracked the pace till the home turn and flattered the hopes of his supporters till Bunty called Decorum, the responded gamely and won a well judged race. Bunty Brown deserved the congratulations he received as he rode a fine race. Decorum is trained by L. F. Bastion. This trainer has started recently to train, it is very pleasing to see that he has already trained a winner, an encouraging beginning.

In the Ascot Plate of 1¼ miles for horses in the 1st and 2nd Division only five horses accepted. Calder Vale was first favourite and Cimarron received good support. Cheechako won in fine style in spite of his flinkers

Beadmaker, who won the Tigris Plate of 7 furlongs for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions was a round outsider. The dividend returned was consequently a large one. Red Cross and Ferry boat the two favourites were 2nd and fourth. Khundil was badly left in this race. It is stated that had he started well the result would have been different, Resident ran well and showed the splendid form he is in at present.

In the Sandown Plate Bille Syme who took a flying start beat Owen Rae who was badly left. Fire Finch disappointed as large crowd of backers.

Victor the last horse on the card won the last race of the day in fine style from Winning Post who was heavily supported. Investor ran prominently till the bend and then shot his bolt. J. R. Flynn rode Victor exceedingly well.

It was noticed that on the refreshment lounges tea is now served at one rupee per head which includes sakes, sandwiches, etc. a good innovation that saves the public and the management a lot of time.

The seventh extra meeting will be held on Monday next.

Three or four panjo wallas with large trays stand outside the gate of the first enclosure and completely block the way. As the road is very narrow owing to the number of motor cars that are parked there one cannot avoid coming in contact with the dirty protruding trays. A lady's dress was badly spoilt by one yesterday. They should not be allowed to stand in the way in this manner. The Police ought to see to this.

Details:—

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. (DIV. 2.).—Distance 5 furlongs (Round Course).

Mr. M. Goculdass' TRADE MARK, 8-4, Purtoosingh, ... 1
Mr. Lavington's BALANCE, 7-10, Northmore
Mr. Mahomed Dustapha's TALIB'S NUSSER, 8-8, Harrison, ... 1
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's MUDLOOL, 8-8, Ringstead, ... 4

Did not run:—Jazz, Arabian Prince.

The Race:—After considerable delay they broke away making a false start, when they were sent away for the second time Trade Mark was first out with Balance, and Mudlool next. Nusser followed the leaders. There was no change till near the turn when Nusser displaced Mudlool, but Trade Mark kept going and won easily by 1 length from Balance, 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths.

Time:—1min. 8 3-5 secs.

Favourite:—Andolis.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 234/8; places Rs. 46/8, Rs. 24, Rs. 33.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 100; places Rs. 17/8, Rs. 11, Rs. 15

Trainer:—A. Hoyt.

THE BUSHIRE PLATE. (DIV. I.).—Distance 5 furlongs (Round Course).

Mr. Khadavi Abdul Rehman's WATERLOO, 8, Ringstead, ... 1
Mr. A. S. Fezi's NEVERMIND, 8-4, Japeth, 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's VERSHAN, 8-4, Harrison, 3
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and A. K. Dakayel's RAJKUMAR, 8-8, Ruiz, ...

Did not run:—Surhan, Romance.

The Race.—Waterloo strang out of the barrier immediately they were let off with Nevermind in pursuit, Rajkumar and Vershan were the next to follow, they ran in this order till near the distance when Nevermind made disperate efforts to get on terms but Waterloo kept going and never minded Never Mind winning by ¾ length. Vershan was lengths away—3 lengths.

Time.—1min 8 4-5 secs.

Favourite.—Never Mind.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 870; places Rs. 74, Rs 14-8, Rs. 15.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 262-8; places Rs. 33, Rs. 17, Rs. 7-8.

Trainer:—Goolam Ali.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles

Mr. S. D. Magrabi's DECORUM, 8-5, Brown
Mr. Lenard's GANTRY, 6-7, cd. 6-8, Japeth
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's FUGLE LADY, 8-6, J. R. Flynn, ...
Mr. S. A. Wahed's SAUNTERER, 7-1, Rose

Did not run:—Japanese Pine, Adelaide II.

The Race:—Saunterer assumed command as soon they left the machine, with Gantry and Tarquin following, Decorum was far behind waiting for an opportunity. there was no change from the 1½ post till the 2nd furlong post, here Saunterer was finished and Gantry took command, Gantry entered the straight in front of Fugle Lady and Decorum. Decorum challenged the leader in front of the grand stands to win an exciting race by 1¼ lengths ¾ lengths, 3 length.

Time:—2 mins 43secs.

Favourite:—Yuan.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 45; places Rs. 27-8, Rs. 54.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 28, places Rs. 13, Rs. 43-8.

Trainer:—L. F. Bastion.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. M. Goculdass' CHEECHAKO, 7-13, Purtoosingh, ... 1
Mr. R. K. S.'s CYANITE, 7-10, White, ... 2
Mr. Guthrie's CALDER VALE, 8-10, J. R. Flynne, ... 3

The Race:—They got away well together with Cyanite slightly showing in front of Cimarron, at the 7 furlong post Cyanite ran away from his field assuming a lead of 3 lengths, at the 3rd furlong post Calder Vale Cimarron and Cheechako joined Cyanite entered the straight first, with Cheechako on his heels Cheechako challenged Cyanite and sailed away on easy winner by 2 lengths, ½ lengths, lengths.

Time:—2min. 10secs.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 10; places Rs. 17/8 order till near the distance when Nevermin

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 23-8; places Rs 10, Rs. 10.

Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 7 furlong 65 yards.

Mr. Lantin's BEADMAKER, 6-7 cd. 6-8 J. J. Meekings, ...
Messrs. Dara Cowasjee and Arnold's RED CROSS, 9-4, Buckley, ...
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's RESIDENT, 8-11, Japeth, ... 3
Messrs. A. Hazamy and Sattar's FERRY BOAT, 7-11, Northmore, ...

The Race:—Beadmaker went to the front with the raising of the barrier, with Resident and Red Cross as the nearest attendant, Tit Bits joining the company at the 3rd furlong, there was no change till in the middle of the straight where Red Cross passed Resident, and made a dash for victory but Beadmaker stayed to win by a neck, 1½ lengths 3 lengths, Ferry Boat was a poor fourth.

Time:—1min. 39 4-5secs.

Favourite:—Anaiza, Khundil, Tit Bits.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 37½; places Rs. 73, Rs. 28, Rs. 58-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 141; places Rs. 32-8, Rs. 16-8 Rs. 30-8.

Trainer:—J. K. Irani.

THE SANDOWN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

M.s. J. K. Mehta and Mr. S. C. Petit's BELLE SYME, 8-5, Lynch, ...
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's OWEN ROE, 7-5 Ringstead, ...
Mr. Kelso's MISS ROLESTONE, 9, Mc Phirson, ... 3
Messrs. Goculdass and Gardas's FIRE FINCH, 8 7, Huxley, ...

Did not run:—Liberty.

The Race:—Belle Syme was quickest away with Miss Rolle tone next, Owen Roe dwelt at the start, but made great headway near home, he however failed to get on terms with Belle Syme who won by 1 length, 2 lengths, short head.

Time:—59 4-5secs.

Favourite:—Belle Syme.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 33; places Rs. 16 Rs. 24 8

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18, places Rs. 9 Rs. 12.

Trainer:—J. K. Irani.

THE CHARNI ROAD PLATE.—Distance mile.

Mr. Mark's VICTOR, 7 cd. 7-6, J. R. Flynn
Mr. Syed Rashid's WINNING POST, 7-8, J. J. Meekings, ...
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's GOLD KING, 881, cd. 8-2, Brown, ...
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's ANGLER, 7-4, Mujeed, ... 4

Did not run:—Quantity.

The Race:—Investor made the pace hot from the beginning, his closest attendants were Winning Post and Victor, Gold King also near by, Investor died away after leading the field into the straight, when Winning Post took up the running to be vigorously challenged by Victor and Gold King. Victor winning by 1 length, ¾ length, 3 lengths, Angle made a late rush.

Time:—1min. 50 3-5secs.

Favourites:—Royal and Winning Post.

Tote paid:—Win Rs.1 151; places Rs. 35, Rs 20-8, Rs. 30-8.

2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 67; places Rs. 16 Rs. 11, Rs. 17-8.

Trainer:—Yussuf.

The 15th night of the All-India Inter Regimental Championship boxing tournament brings proceedings in connection with it to the semi-final stage. To-night the semi-finals are down for decision while Saturday has been fixed for finals.

The O. S. K. steamer Burma maru left Colombo on the 10th instant for Singapore (homeward bound).

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

SEMI-FINALS—GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

The results of yesterday's matches are as below:—

Ranga Rao and Maharajah of Cutch beat Matthews and Sutthery 6—4, 6—3.

Fyzee and Wagle beat Burn and Harwood, 6—3, 6—4.

Yesterday evening the Semi-finals in the Gentlemen's Doubles were decided in the Queen's Road Courts. The contestants in the two events were Ranga Rao and the Maharajah of Cutch, v. Matthews and Sutthery, and Fyzee and Wagle v. Burn and Harwood. The attendance in the galleries was very sparing, despite the interesting nature of the events, as compared with the crowd that turned up to witness the Mixed Doubles games the previous day. The quality of the game was maintained at a uniformly high level in the first mentioned match, but interest flagged a bit in the match between Fyzee and Wagle v. Burn and Harwood. The latter mentioned couple were evidently no match to the strong combination that opposed them, and Fyzee and partner may be said to have had an easy fine in winning the match in two straight sets. This criticism could not be levelled against the combatants in the adjoining court, as though they also were defeated in two sets Matthews and Sutthery put up a determined fight to the very end. Ranga Rao was in excellent form and some of his accurately aimed placings that seemed to skim over the net did dreadful execution. The Maharajah ably supplemented his partner and gave a very good account of himself in the the close net play that formed an interesting and distinguishing feature of the game. Matthews and Sutthery adopted the tactics of coming up to the net simultaneously, while Ranga Rao often contented himself by standing at the base and skilfully evading the defence by his diagonal strokes that persisted in falling at the extreme end of the lobbies.

Ranga Rao and partner won the first two games without allowing the score to cuss the deuce limit. The next two games fell to Matthews and Sutthery, and this made the game stand at 2 all. In the fifth game Matthews tried to lift several balls to evade the formidable Ranga Rao at the net, but the balls invariably went out and the game consequently was secured by Ranga Rao. The next game also fell to the lot of the Indian couple, mainly owing to the exertions of the Maharajah. The aspect of affairs was looking a bit gloomy for the opponents, and they decided to redress the balance by careful and strenuous play. Nothing was left to chance and by adopting safety the first principle Matthews and partner equalised by taking the next two games in succession, thus making the score stand at 4 all. The respite proved temporary as Matthews and partner were not able to keep the pace, and the set was secured by Ranga Rao and the Maharajah at 6—4.

Matthews and partner played the early part of the next set with greater energy and it was all that the Maharajah and Ranga Rao could do to equalise at 2 all. The two next games felt in quick sucession to the superior craft of Ranga Rao. Matthews and Sutttery fought with the courage of desperation and snatched away the next game, the score thus standing at 4—3 Ranga Rao leading. The set and the match was settled by Ranga Rao and partner taking the next two games consecutively (6—3.)

FYZEE AND WAGLE.
v.
BURN AND HARWOOD.

This match was not so interesting to witness as the other one, as Burns and Harwood being much the weaker combination easily succumbed. Fyzee's services were very weak compared with the strength of his return strokes and he was once warned by the umpire for running from the base line before his service was over. Still he gave the best exhibition of tennis of the four men in the court, and with the useful support of his partner Wagle, finished off his opponents by taking two consecutive sets. Most of the games were decided in the early stages without even coming to deuce. Better results might have been obtained if Burn and Harwood had let alone several of the balls, in which case they would surely have gone out. The scores were 6—3, and 6—4.

PROGRAMME OF COMING MATCHES.

Friday—13th February—Finals of Gentlemen's Doubles.

Ranga Rao and Maharajah of Cutch.
v.
Fyzee and Wagle.

Saturday—14th February. Finals of Gentlemen's Singles.

Ranga Rao v. L. S. Deane.

As Mr. Kholoff was called away owing to the illness of his son the finals of the Mixed Doubles has been postponed to Monday.

RUGBY.

SCOTLAND BEATS WALES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Feb. 12.

In the Rugby match between Scotland and Wales at Inverleith (Edinburgh) to-day Scotland beat Wales by nine points to five.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLAY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Feb. 12.

A crowd of 25,000 gathered at Inverleith to see Scotland beat Wales for the first time since 1907. The weather was fine and the ground was in excellent condition. Wales in view of their easy win over England were strong favourites. The Welshmen had the better of the opening exchanges and at half-time they led by a goal kicked by Jenkins, after he himself had crossed the Scottish line. Shortly after resumption, Scotland was awarded a penalty and F. Kennedy (Stewarts) placed a magnificent goal from near the half-way line. A little latter A. T. Sloan (Edinburgh Academicals) after running half the length of the field registered a try for Scotland which was unconverted. Then Kennedy kicked the second penalty goal. The combination of the Welsh backs was better than the Scottish, but Scotland had the advantage forward and were great in loose.

BLACK LIST TO BE MODIFIED.

ANXIETY IN FRENCH CIRCLES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb .7.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Feb. 12.

Paris.—It is understood that Lord Chancellor Birkenhead has avised the Council of Ambassadors that Mr. Lloyd George is now prepared to modify the Black List. The Council of Ambassadors will meet to-day to hear the British Attorney-General on the subject.

Meanwhile French circles are uneasy over Britain's *volte face*, especially as regards the untoward consequences of conceding any vital point on a question which is regarded as a test of strength.

LIST OF WAR CRIMINALS.

TO BE AGAIN HANDED TO GERMAN GOVERNMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 7-15 p.m., Feb. 12.

Paris.—The Council of Ambassadors has unanimously decided that the list of German war criminals shall be again handed to the German Government by the French charg d'affaires in the name of the Allies. The Council also approved the text of the accompanying note. Subsequently Lord Birkenhead stated that the Allies were in complete accord on the point that the list should be again presented in Berlin immediately.

"NOT ONE GERMAN TO BE SURRENDERED."

GERMANY'S UNCOMPROMISING ATTITUDE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Feb. 12.

The German Minister of Justice interviewed by the Berlin correspondent of the Daily Express, declared that the German Government would not compromise with the Allies. Not a single German would be surrendered. The Government was ready to try criminals in any German Court, but would not send one German out of Germany.

ARMY SOLDIERS IN BERLIN.

ORDER TO WEAR MUFTI.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 12.

In order to avoid unpleasant incidents Allied soldiers in Berlin have been ordered wear mufti.

KING'S COLLEGE GUTTED.

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 12.

Windsor (Nova Scotia).—The King's College has been completely destroyed.

CABLE ITEM.

Algiers.—The French airman M. Vuillemin has departed for Timbuctoo.

London, New York cross rate yesterday was 336½.

A Madras message says:—

The Governor in Council has declared forfeited to His Majesty all copies of the leaflet in English bearing on the top, a Black circular seal with the letters "Administrative Department, Provisional Government of India" purporting to be signed by A. H. Aziz Assistant Administrative Minister in English and M. Obeidullah, Administrative Minister in Urdu.

On Thursday morning a deputation of about 15 Poona ladies waited upon the President of the local Municipality in to urge the imperative need for introducing compulsory primary education for girls as well as boys. Mrs. Rande and Mrs. Khedker led the deputation

The Calcutta Improvement Trust has decided to construct two canal bridges, on the Barrackpore Canal Road and the other on the Dum-Dum Road on condition that the Government contributes part of the cost. This will greatly benefit people living in the north suburbs of Calcutta and reduce congestion in the city.

CAHILL-BROOKE CONCERTS.

The Cahill Brooke Company presented the third programme of the season at the Royal Opera House before an audience whose enthusiasm became more marked with each number, Mr. Brooke opened the programme with "Because your Heart is mine", Mr. Brooke is one of those all too few singers, who believe that the words of a song are of importance and were meant to be understood. In every song he sang last night, this unusual clarity of enunciation was in evidence and added immensely to the enjoyment of the number. Edward Cahill was first heard in the difficult Chopin Polonaise in A Major, which he played with remarkable brilliance his hands seeming literally to fly over the instrument Both the Chopin numbebr and a Godard Mazourka, which he played later, won enthusiastic recalls. Miss Josie Westaway was heard in two crarming ballads—"Sometimes in Summer", which she sang with the times in Summer", which she sang with true feeling of its tender charm, and "Love's Whisper" which was given with appropriate piquancy. One of the most enjoyable items was the Duet "Snowdrops" by Miss Westaway and Mr. Brooke, which afforded some beautiful effects in harmony. The Cahill-Brooke season ends postively next Sunday night.

The Mail Steamer Khiva with the outward Mails of the 20th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Tuesday next.

S.S. Clan Buchanan arrived London morning on sixth.

FRAWLEY AT THE EXCELSIOR

"THE BRAT."

Maude Fulton's Comedy Drama in three acts "The Brat" was presented by the Daniel Frawley Company at the Excelsior Theatre last night, before another large and appreciative house. It was the tenth play, new to Bombay theatre-goers, and the company have been in the city only the matter of three weeks.

In keeping with their very high reputation, the play was brilliantly portrayed, with that attention to detail which one has come to associate with this talented company.

The story in a nutshell is centred in the "Forrester Home"—a place of honoured tradition, wealth and luxury. The members of the household consist of Mrs. James Forrester and her two sons "Macmillan" and "Steve," together with Timson (the ancient family butler) and "Margot" (a maid).

was the living counterpart of the author's "Brat" a delightful and realistic little "Brat" Miss Claribel Fontaine made. She was the living lounterpart of the author's original. She had a difficult role to impersonate but by a perfect piece of acting she got her audience into close relationship with one of the many flotsams and human derelicts drifting with the tide. Her mannerism and speech were well acquired and many hearts must have gone out in sympathy to the dear unsophisticated, illiterate little "Brat".

As the wealthy novelist without an of sympathy in his frame, Mr. Albert Morrison's depiction of "Macmillan" was realistically interpreted. His little pleasantries with the "Brat", stormy interviews with "Steve" his brother on the subject of intemperance and cutting sarcasm at the manner in which he was tricked into an engagement by "Anglea" showed acting of the finest type.

There was much to admire in Mr. Homer Barton's portrayalof "Steve".

As "Timson" (the butler) Mr. T. Daniel As 'Timson" (the butler Mr. T. Daniel Frawley had only a small part, but what little there was of it—was excellent. In Company with "Steve" nearly a whole bottle of "Scotch" disappeared in record time—with the natural sequence. It was a case of the "Drunk leading the drunk," especially when mounting the stairs. The little incident of the "tea and sandwiches" for the "Brat" was also extremely funny, and caused plenty of laughter.

Mr. Henry Crosby as "The Bishop" looked his part to a nicety. Special mention must be made of his interview with the "Brat" when his interesting discourse was brought to an untimely end by the naughty behaviour of his subject—much to the enjoyment of his companion. Miss Leslie Virden was as charming as ever as "Mrs. James Forrester" whilst the Misses Gloria Fonda and Vera Doria (Angela and June) looked so fascinating that "Macmillan" must have been unduly exercised over his choice had not deception been resorted to. Miss Charlotte Fletcher looked quite demure as "Margot"—the maid.

The same will be reported to-night and all who have not seen same should make special point of doing so.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RESOLUTIONS ADMITTED.

DELHI, Feb. 12.

The following resolution have been admitted:—

Mr. V. J. Patel will move (1) "that the Governor-General-in-Council may be pleased to give the fullest effect to the letter and spirit of the Royal Proclamation in regard to clemency to the political offenders."

(2) "That the terms of reference to the Provincial Financial Relations Committee under the chairmanship of Lord Meston should empower the Committee to examine the question whether the Central Government could not be financially independent of the Provinces and self-supporting without the help of any provincial contributions."

(3) "Governr-General-in-Council may be pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of an equal number of official and non-official members of the Council to investigate the question of fiscal policy to be adopted hereafter by the Government of India as a result of the recommendations of Lord Selborne's Committee and to devise and suggest such tariff arrangements as seem to it to be best fitted to the needs of India as an integral part of the British Empire."

Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda will move. "That his Excellency may be pleased to constitute Reterenchment Boards with a view to to concert measures for the reduction of civil and military expenditure to prewar standards consistent with the increased need due to circumstances such as the rise in prices."

Sir George Barnes will move that. "The Governor-General-in-Council, appoint a Committee consisting of Sir Claude Hill, Mr. Mant, Mr. Ley, Mr. B. N. Sarma, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Mr. Crum, Mr Paton, Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur, Dr. Sapru, Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis and the mover to examine the trade statistics and to consider and report to the Governor General in-Council whether or not it is advisable apply to the Indian Customs Tariff a system of preference in favour of goods Empire original."

Mr. Sachidanandha Sinha will move that "The Governor-General-in-Council may be pleased to urge upon the Secretary of State for In extreme desirability of taking early steps to get the second schedule of the Government of India Act, 1919 so amended that Bihar and Orissa may be included in the group provinces, "maximum annual salary" of the Governors of which if fixed at Rs. 128,000 and that of the members of the Executive Councils at Rs. 64,000.

The Bank of Bengal rate for demand loans has been raised from six to seven per cent.

An Associated Press message dated Poona, February 12, states:—

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

FRIDAY, Feb. 13.

Prof. Kaji's public lecture on "The Landmarks in the Progress of Man" at the Sydenham College @ 6 p.m.

Celebration of Foundation Day of Bombay Students' Brothehood. St. Xavier's College, 5 45 p.m. (S.T.) H. E. the Governor to preside.

Ex.-Soldiers' Society Fancy Dress Subscription Dance, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 14.

Bombay Races: Fourth Day.

MONDAY, Feb. 16.

The s.s. Neuralia with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas' public lecture in Gujerati, on "The Reform Act" Morarji Market Hall, Cavel, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18.

Meeting of Demobilized Soldiers and Sailors, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

LATE MR. FRAMJI COWASJI.

The anniversary of the late Mr. Framji Cowasji Banaji was celebrated at the Hall of Banaji's Agiary at Karewadi, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar presiding.

"HINDUISM AND ISLAM."

Moulana Muslim Vellooree will deliver a lecture on "Comparsion and contrast between Hinduism and Islam" today at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Crescent Hall at Wadala.

BOMBAY STUDENTS BROTHERHOOD.

The Foundation Day of this Institution will be celebrated after its existence in Bombay for 31 years, on Friday, (Feb. 13th) inst. at 5.45 p.m. (S.T.) at the St. Xavier's College Hall. H. E. Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay, to preside.

LECTURE ON "THE REFORM ACT."

Under the auspices of the National Home Rule League, Bombay Branch, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will deliver a public lecture in Gujarathi on "The Reform Act" on Monday the 16th inst. at 9-30 p.m. at the Morarji Market Hall, Cavel, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

"PROBLEM OF HOUSING."

Prof. Geddes delivered a lecture yesterday on "the Problem of Housing" at the Sanitary Institute Hall, under the auspices of the Bombay Municipal Reform Association. Mr. Fritchley presided on the occasion.

RAMDAS NAVAMI AT DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Dadar Utsav Mandal the Ramdas Navmi Festival will be celebrated at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day in Kirtikar's Wadi near the Station when Rao Bahadur, Chintamanrao Vaidya, Drs. Velkar and Savarkar and others will speak.

WEDNESDAY'S CITY MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths in Bombay from all causes on Wednesday were 146 as against 225 on the corresponding day last year and 121 in 1918. There were three attacks and 2 deaths from Plague, and six attacks and 1 death from Small pox on Wednesday.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League Bombay Parel Settlement Dr. Vaman Baji Kulkarni, Organizer of the proposed Common Salt Research League will deliver a public lecture on "Prevention and cure of influenza by Common Salt water" to-day 1920 at 8.30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Parel Settlemet Hall.

WELCOME HOME TO LALA LAJPATRAI.

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay National Union held on the 10th inst. it was resolved to accord to Lala Lajpat Rai a fitting public reception on his arrival at the Bunder, a welcome address and an evening party.

The Council has sent a wire to Lala Lajpat at Aden welcoming him home.

FAR EAST CABLE DELAYS.

The Superintendent Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Ltd. Madras notifies the following delays on Cablegrams:—

INDIA TO AUSTRALIA.
Full rate ..... 92 hours.
Deferred ..... 96 hours.
AUSTRALIA TO INDIA.
Full rate ..... 80 hours.
Deferred ..... 84 hours.

POSTAL NOTICE.

As the sailing of the Homeward English Mail steamer "Neuralya" has been postponed to Monday the 16th instant, the English Mails will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office, on that day instead of on Saturday the 14th instant, at the usual hours.

2. Registered correspondence will be accepted up to 7 p.m. on Saturday the 14th instant, and with a late fee of annas four on each article from 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. on Monday the 16th instant.

3. Posting at the town sub-offices must be regulated accordingly.

GODREJ'S SAFES

Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1919.

Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.

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WELCOME TO LALA LAJPATRAI

THE MANAGING COMMITTEE of th ALL-INDIA HOME RULE LEAGU has arranged to accord a PUBLIC RECEPTION to LALA LAJPATRAI on his arrival in Bombay. The details of the programme will be announced later.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, February 13, 1920.

THE DACCA UNIVERSITY BILL.

The preliminary debate on the Dacca University Bill revealed its prominent defects and we hope the Select Committee will pay special attention to the suggestions made. A protest was rightly made against the constitution of the Select Committee itself by Messrs. Sinha and Sarma. Though the Dacca University Bill primarily affects East Bengal, it is not really a parochial measure. It is the forerunner of the new type of unitary teaching universities and its constitution and character are naturally a matter of deep concern to the country as a whole. The Hon. Mr. Shafi was wrong in practically excluding representatives from other provinces and he did not care to remedy the defect even when Mr. Sinha prominently drew the attention of Government to it. There is no question of any opposition to the Bill; though it has not been as warmly welcomed elsewhere as in East Bengal, the country is watching the new educational experiment with great interest. At the same time it is the general desire that the Dacca University should not be merely a copy of the older universities with greater restrictions but that, as Mr. Chanda urged, it should have some special features, some characteristics and some stamp of its own. In the selection of the faculties of the Dacca University, Government have shown no originality and no consideration to the crying needs of the country. The country needs youths equipped with proper knowledge of medical, engineering, applied science, technology, and agriculture and Messrs. Malviya, Banerjea and Chanda emphasised the main defect of the Bill in dwelling on the poverty of the faculties provided.

From the administrative point of view also the Dacca University is not to enjoy as much freedom as is required. Experts would be welcome from any part of the world but it is time for India to manage university education with the aid of her own sons who are in no way inferior to British products ordinarily recruited in England. The prevailing system of recruitment of professors has caused widespread disasatisfaction and keen resentment and Government will act wisely and well to avoid the danger of extenuating this feeling, by allowing the new university the fullest measure of freedom in the selection of its professors. It is unfortunate that the principle of communal representation has found place in the Bill. It naturally occupied the greater portion of the debate and if Mr. Shafi's word is to be taken as final, the Dacca University will be ushered into the world with communal representation tacked to it. Thoughtful and patriotic Indians have always been against communal representation in any form in any institution of the country. They have accepted it, in the political sphere, as a lamentable necessity. But, as Mr. Sastri rightly urged, there is no department of human interest which should be as sacred from the infection of this principle as Education. And it was not surprising that most of the non-official members spoke strongly against the embodiment of this principle in the Bill. The Member for Education, whose contribution to the promotion of Hindu-Moslem unity still remains to be known, expressed surprise that Hindu members were not generous enough to show some concession to Mahomedans, in these days of Hindu-Moslem unity. Mr. Shafi was wrong in citing the authority of the memorandum of the Nineteen for the grant of communal representation in the constitution of the Dacca University. The country has accepted communal representation for Mahomedans in the political field and, as it is hoped by thoughtful men among Moslems as well as Hindus, only as a provisional measure that will very soon be discarded by common consent. But no one, who has the interests of the country at heart, can contemplate with equanimity the extension of this principle to the field of education which transcends all considerations of race, creed or caste.

It is not clear what authority Mr. Shafi had in committing Government irrevocably to communal representation in the constitution of the Dacca University. When he said that Government were not propared to admit the justice of the argument against communal representation, had he the mandate of the Government of India with him? Or was it only an oratorical flurish? Is it that the Government are anxious to soothe the lacerated hearts of Moslems by such harmful concessions? But Moslems may be trusted to realise the baneful character of the apparent boon. No body desires to deprive Mahomedans of their cherished, rights, as Mr. Haroon Jafar fears. But Moslems also will do well to consider that the nation as such has certain rights and interests and that it is their duty as well as that of their fellow-countrymen jealously to guard them. The very importance and value of special treatment will be altogether lost, if it is claimed everywhere regardless of circumstances and consequences. Mr. Shafi's reference to the Hindu University had absolutely no application. Were it a question of a denominational university maintained by Moslems, no objections could possibly have been raised. But the interests of the nation must be supreme in the case of a State university and no community, however important and influential, can claim any special privileges in it. Despite Mr. Shafi's statement we cannot imagine that the Government of India have committed themselves to this principle in respect of university administration. At all events, if it is considered inevitable that there should be special representation of Moslems in the Dacca University, every safeguard must be taken to see that it is not regarded as a precedent and that the representation itself is based strictly on the lines recommended by the Sadler Commission.

STARTLING ALLEGATIONS.

The Colonisation Committee of the Imperial Council have passed a resolution intended to please everybody. They decided to recommend the appointment of a commission of three members to investigate the conditions in the colony and report after first hand knowledge of the situation. In the meanwhile, they have agreed to carrying on educative propaganda and a small scheme of special emigration in driblets. We believe that the delegation will hasten the passing of a declaratory statute granting to all communities equal rights in the colony. Dr. Nunan wanted half-an-hour's time to accomplish it. It will, any way, be a move in the right direction and will be greatly appreciated by the old settlers in the colony. The delegation have no reason to be disappointed with their reception in the country, and they are prepared to give facilities for a mission of enquiry in return to their visit. We are convinced there is need for accurate investigation and a full understanding. The delegation naturally gave us a rosy view of the prospect they were prepared to offer to Indian settlers and they were exceedingly amenable to proposals of clear understanding. There are still phases on which light is needed.

A writer in the "Leader," who is acquainted with facts, raises a number of points which can be cleared only by direct investigation. The Joint Court or Legislature of British Guiana, in their resolution, placed the need of labour for the factories as the occasion for inviting Indians. There is nothing necessarily unworthy in that desire, but Indians have to view the attractions offered with constant reference to the needs of the colony. Mr. Lackhoo said: "We do not desire cheap and servile labour. Cheapness does not enter into our scheme at all." That is very generous, but it is alleged that local "black labour" in British Guiana fetches Rs. 3½ a day, while in Cuba labourers are paid at the rate of Rs. 5. The delegation spoke of Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 per day as the probable earnings of workers in the colony. Next, the delegation welcomed educated settlers including professional men from India. Against this is the fact that the delegation is not at one with the Colonial Government. A gentleman of the name of Mr. Subrananyam addressed the British Guiana Government on the point and the following is the reply he received:—

Government House,
British Guiana,
17th Nov., 1919.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter, dated September 6. I am instructed by his Excellency the Governor to inform you that he would not advise any East Indian to emigrate to British Guiana unless he is prepared to do manual labour. It is in this direction that opportunity chiefly lies for the emigranta.

(Sd.) "ILLEGIBLE."

We cannot help inferring that the magnanimity of the delegation was far in excess of the views entertained by the Government which appointed them. Again Mr. Lackhoo wrote in felicitous terms of the prosperity of the present settlers and said: "The percentage of lunatics, convicts and beggars among Indians is not higher than that of the rest of the population." Against it Dr. Ram Narayan Sarma writes from British Guiana:—

"Let me give you the census of beggars, lunatics and convicts of the place.

Beggars—99 per cent. Indians, 1 per cent. Chinese.

Lunatics—78 per cent. Indians, 10 per cent. negroes and 12 per cent. Portuguese.

Convicts—78 per cent. Indians, 10 per cent. negroes and 12 per cent. others.

These figures, if true, are really forbidding; anyway, they strengthen the case for local inquiry. Mr. Luckhoo said that 75 per cent of Indians in the colony "who if they had not emigrated, would have lived a hand-to-mouth existence in India are now large landowners and prosperous merchants." The statement however does not accord with the allegation of an Indian settler who writes in the "Indian Opinion" of that colony:—

The generality of the people (Indian in British Guiana live a hand-to-mouth existence, whilst thousands are to be found in the towns and villages as jobbers, vagrants and beggars not to mention as many more in the hospitals, the Alms House and the Lunatic Asylum.

The correspondent of the "Leader" gives a large number of additional facts of which the committee of non-official Members were obviously unaware as they gave leave for a small beginning to be made. It is not necessary to enlarge on the significance of these contradictions; they may be wrong, but they have to be proved false till any encouragement is given to the scheme. The Committee erred on the side of generosity and we are sure that recalling the cordiality of the reception given to the delegation, the Colony will allow our mission to have a thorough enquiry on the spot, along with the conditions of adjacent territories. We really congratulate ourselves on the decision to have a direct investigation by a commission from this country.

Notes of the Day.

The King's Speech.

The King's speech enumerated some of the subjects of legislation which were left in the last session to be carried forward. Of the political problems that call for settlement, there is none so insistent as Irish Reform, of economic difficulties there is none so urgent as the reduction of expenditure, the liquidation of national debts, and the organisation of industries on a basis fair to workers as well as capitalists. All this has been synthesised in the word reconstruction. The King's speech referred to the ratification of the German Treaty and the excellent relations existing between Britain and the Allies, but there was a large volume of controversial , or at any rate, obscure matter with regard to the policy of Britain to ex-enemy countries and Russia. The Premier in his speech however dwelt on the question of Russia, and there was more meaning in his language than his hesitation would suggest. Firstly, the economic chaos of Russia, which military expeditions promoted, had to be reduced to some manageable form to enable the Allies to have Russian raw materials in circulation. Russia has ceased to be the aversion of political doctrinaires, because far above the quarrels regarding the form or spirit of Soviet Government, is the need of opening the country for trade. The economic recovery of Europe is an impossible enterprise without Russian trade and Russia is the greatest granary of Europe. Mr. Llyod George no doubt referred to the inappropriateness of attempting to subdue the soviets by military action, but it is obviously the making of a virtue out of necessity.

Russia and Common Sense.

"Russia must be restored under an anti-Bolshevik regime, but it was perfectly clear that Bolshevism could not be crushed by force of arms." It was not even dimly clear six month sago. If the Allies had the wisdom of foresight, they could have saved the wasteful and entangling attempts they made from the Border States, Archangel, and South Russia; but the country that paid dearly for dealing with Bolshevism by force of arms, was Britain. At the cost of a hundred millions of pounds, the waste of life, the disaster of friends and the consolidation of the soviet fighting machinery for the sake of defence, the course of wisdom became plain to the British Government. In the result Russia is to be left to stew in her own juice the hope of an anti-Bolshevik *coup* at some time being a matter of chance. The admission that the Volunteer Army of Denikin alienated large masses of the population is a respectable paraphrase of the fact that the Tsarist move was unpopular, and it also supplies a clue to the remarkable endurance of the soviet. Bolshevism may be a positive horror, but Russians are not certain that the projects of pretenders might be better than the evils they offer to replace.

Confusing the Issue.

Mr. Lloyd George hoped to restore Russia to sanity, not by force but by trade; it was in any event an infinitely saner hope to profess. The Premier at the end of his speech spoke in warning as well as in mystery when he told the House that "there was only one way to fight the things that may happen." "To fight anarchy with abundance," was one of the best phrases that could be coined to convey the truth. It is the abundance of material production, which is the panacea of Mr. Lloyd George for the ills of Britain. The advice to produce more and spend less, is the counsel of perfection, but the problem now is to find the way of distributing well in addition to producing more. The appeal to produce more is a sparkling commonplace, which will not go for the consolation of Labour. The Premier's political affiliation has compelled him to go straight against the shoals of Irish opposition. What he had outlined was an impossible, unacceptable make-shift introducing the rift of partition which would deepen and never disappear. When Mr. Lloyd George is weak in defence, he is gallantly aggresive and puts others in the wrong, even though he leaves himself in a worse plight of blunder. He put it on Mr. Adamson to say if he would, according to the rule of self-determination, accept an Irish Republic. The bluster at Labour, does not absolve him from the responsibility of foisting on Ireland something absolutely repugnant to her, howsoever it might be pleasing to Ulster. The plea that since one is short of perfection, one should be free to do anything, though old as the hills, is never known to have excused timidity. He asked whether Ulster should be compelled to come under an Irish Parliament. If he was oposed to the coercion of a small and spoilt faction, he should be still more opposed to the unremitting compulsion of the majority—which is the principle of Irish Government.

Bank of Bombay Meeting.

We have to draw the attention of the public to the report published elsewhere of the meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Bank which was held yesterday to consider the scheme of amalgamating the Presidency Banks. The despatch of the Government of India was issued to the public only yesterday and it was hardly fair or reasonable to expect the shareholders to come to a definite decision on a complex question at such short notice. We do not wish to comment on what happened at the meeting. But we have no doubt—and every fair-minded and reasonable person will agree—that the meeting has revealed the urgency of a proper and full consideration of the scheme by the shareholders before they are asked to give their approval to it—and for this reason that a fair opportunity was not given to a large section of the shareholders to enable them to arrive at a considered judgment.

NON-BRAHMINS' CLAIM.

LORD MESTON APPOINTED ARBITRATOR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 12.

A communique says:—As no agreement has been reached between the Brahmins and non-Brahmins of Madras in the matter of separate representation by means of reservation of seats the Government of India, at the request of the Government of Madras have appointed Lord Meston as arbitrator. He is expected in Madras on the 28th instant and the Government now invite the two communities, each to choose six representatives to appear before the arbitrator to put their case. The names of the representatives chosen should be finally settled and sent to the Special Secretary to Government (Reforms), not later than the 21st instant.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

SOME TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

(BY THE ONLOOKER).

Bearing in mind the highly technical nature of the subject, it is distinctly to the credit of the Press and the public of India that the Report of the Currency Committee should have been so widely and generally discussed as it has been. If money is the root of all evil, it is also a root from which much goodness, benevolence, and progress has grown, and most of us have found the lack of it considerably more evil than the thing itself. As a fact, of course, money is no more (or less) the root of evil than food or drink are, though all three, in common with most other things within our mortal ken, are susceptible of infinite abuse.

The Currency Question.

It would seem that criticism of the Currency Report has for the most part emanated from Bombay. Calcutta has shown itself deanitely favourable to the Committee's conclusions, whilst European comment has been practically all on the side of praise, endorsement and approval. The mere man in the street regarding the whole question from his own detached, non-technical standpoint, finds it rather difficult to understand how any other conclusion could have been arrived at. Whatever view their specialised interests may lead some Bombay merchants to take of it, the dissenting report of Mr. Dabida Dalal leaves the man in the street rather cold, because to him it seems to boil down to something like this:—"Let us at all costs have a one shilling and four penny rupee. Let us debase our coinage. Let us drain the country of our coinage, declaring inconvertibility; but at all hazards let us have a 1/4d. rupee!" This plea wins no favour with the man in the street, because as he sees it, it would mean the prompt doubling of all our present high prices. The merchant with his special interests may say what he will, but the man in the street,—the person most intimately affected, after all—is quite clear in his own mind about preferring a high rate of exchange to any suggestion of nickel rupees. "Prices are high enough as they are," says the man in the street, and he can hardly be expected to welcome any action that would further raise them. As regards India's freedom in the matter of importing gold, it has quite pertinently been pointed out that India is already taking seventenths of the total quantities offered for free sale in London, and that within the next six months £50 millions is to be obtained for her. To the man in the street these simple and non-technical facts seem rather to dispose of the dissenting report, and to make it pretty clear that the recommendations of the majority report represent the only practical and business-like course to be taken.

His Majesty, King Baby.

Another leading topic in Bombay newspapers and in its conversation has been her Excellency Lady Lloyd's Child Welfare campaign; and there is doubtless a certain type of quite well-informed mind which would pronounce this a very secondary import by comparison with such weighty themes as the currency. et how utterly wrong is any such well informed point of view! Children and currency; race and rupees; metal and mortality; rightly understood and apreciated what can possibly take precedence, as a theme of really vital importance to India, over the welfare of India's children? Currency, politics, conferences, business, agitation,—none of these things possesses a tithe of the real human urgency of this matter to which her Excellency and a group of the leading citizens of Bombay are now devoting their energies. His Majesty, King Baby is the peron who really counts. The Constitutional Reforms and India's progress toward self-government are big issues. Nothing can be said to bear more directly and vitally upon them than the welfare of India's babies, for the boy is the father of the man, and if the baby of to-day is of a C. 3 category, the citizen of to-morrow cannot possibly be of the A. 1. brand.

A. 1. Indians.

Withal, as the world with its fierce international competition is constituted to-day, it is an emphatically A. 1 race of Indian citizens that is demanded, and nothing less can possibly serve, if India is to achieve and maintain that progress and status among the nations which all patriotic members of the Empire, from the King-Emperor to the humblest of his subjects desire for it. This, then, is clearly a matter in which the Presidency of Bombay must give a notable lead to all India; in which the capital city and port of Bombay must give a lead to the whole Presidency. We may be grateful for the unerring and genuinely human instinct which has impelled their Excellencies, and the influential band of Indian and European leaders who are supporting Lady Lloyd in this, to place the Children's Welfare campaign in the forefront of all calls made upon the people of Bombay. What is its right place, morally, sociologically, and logically; but if a stimulating and inspiring lead had not been given it might never have achieved that place. It is now for the citizens of Bombay to see to it that this practically beneficent work is adequately launched, and vigorously maintained. The launch is the first thing, and for that the hearty co-operation of all hands and all purses is essential. Here is the finest of all causes for true patriots, beside which political, currency and academic topics pale into insignificance. Money, pearls, organization, advertisement, and, above all, willing hands, hearts, and minds are all needed, not at some future date, but N. O W, to save Bombay's future citizens, for Bombay's and India's future advancement. (The Welfare Exhibition

(Continued on page 8.)

THE BANKS AMALGAMATION.

BANK OF BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS MEETING.

ALL AMENDMENTS "OUT OF ORDER"!

CHAIRMAN'S AMAZING RULING.

MEETING DISSOLVES IN UPROAR.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, Ltd., was held at the Bank, Bombay, yesterday, to consider the proposed scheme for the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks and the creation of an Imperial Bank. Sir Thomas Birkett presided.

After Sir Robert Aitken, Secretary of the Bank, had read the notice convening the meeting, the chairman announced that 1,116 proxies had been received in favour of Sir Jamsetjee Jijibhoy, 2 in favour of himself. 19 in favour of Mr. Tribhovandas Virjivandas, 51 in favour of Mr. S. R. Bomanji, 1 in favour of Mr. Gordhanlal, and 1 in favour of Mr. Sethna.

The chairman then addressing the assembly said:—

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

"Gentlemen, the circular which was issued to the shareholders of this Bank on 1st December gave a very full statement of your Directors' reasons for recommending the adoption of the proposed scheme for the formation of an Imperial Bank of India by the amalgation of the three Presidency Banks. We have reached a stage when it is necessary that the three Banks should combine in order to retain the paramount position they have so long held in India. On the one hand there is a danger of our being overshadowed by some of the large London Joint Stock Banks who are endeavouring to obtain control of certain Indian banking interests and on the other there is the need for improved banking facilities throughout the country which can best be met by an amalgamated Bank conducting Government business in various districts and localities.

A feature of the new Bank will be a London Office which of course is a *sine qua non* of all great banking institutions. We must be in a position to get first-hand information regarding the London money market and as hope to be entrusted some day with the Secretary of State's remittance business and the handling of his free sterling balances we require to be in close and constant touch with the Secretary of State. We will be able to render valuable service to commerce by supplying trustworthy information regarding business concerns in both countries in a way which no other Bank can attempt. We can if necessary arrange sterling loans for Local Corporations and we can make investment for our constituents in British securities. We will be prepared to rediscount foreign bills of exchange for the Exchange Banks but we do not propose to have direct dealings in exchange because we are a Banks' Bank entrusted with the cash balances of all the Banks in India and also because we are a semi-State Bank whose functions do not include direct dealings in foreign exchange. It is said that we ought to have unfettered discretion to do exchange business but putting aside the question of risk which of course is not entirely negligible the extra profit which the Bank would make in dealing direct in exchange would not compensate us for the loss of the Exchange Banks' balances. These balances are very large but if we enter into competition with the Exchange Banks they are not likely to maintain them with us and thus expose their position to a competitor. It is obvious therefore that such competition would result in greatly diminished profits to the Bank.

Constitution of New Bank.

As regards the constitution of the new Bank the present Local Boards of Directors at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras will remain as at present the Directors being elected by the shareholders whose names are borne on the Local Registers. The Central Board will be designed to secure adequate representation of the interests of Local Boards and also of the shareholders and as it will not be possible for the Central Board to meet with sufficient frequency to administer the business falling within its sphere it will be arranged that these functions should ordinarily be discharged on its behalf by a Managing Board or Working Committee armed with the full administrative powers of the Central Board. It may be necessary to make a readjustment of the territory in which the Branches to be supervised by the Local Boards are situated and as business developes to constitute new and as business develops to constitute new Local Boards of Director at places like Rangoon and Cawnpore.

It is the intention of the new Bank to open 100, new Branches or thereabout within a period of five years Government having the right of nominating one out of every four of the Branches.

We have also in view the decentralisation of much of the work of the Public Debt Office which is at present concentrated in Calcutta.

The terms which are being offered to the shareholders of the three Presidency Banks to combine and form an Imperial Bank are no doubt very favourable but it was only right that the whole of the new issue of Capital should be offered to the present shareholders at a price which would enable them to take it all up without difficulty.

The present combined Capital of the three Banks as you are aware is Rs. 375 lakhs and the Reserve Rs. 359 lakhs. The new Bank will have a subscribed Capital of Rs. 11¼ crores a paid up Capital of Rs. 562½ lakhs and a Reserve Fund of Rs. 375 lakhs. The new shares will be Rs. 125 paid up and will therefore carry on uncalled liability of Rs. 375 per share. It is not anticipated however that any portion of this this uncalled liability will be required for the purposes of the Bank for some years. Your Directors have given the scheme their careful consideration and they have no hesitation in recommending its adoption."

The Resolution.

Sir Thomas then moved the following resolution:

"That the scheme, the main features of which are embodied in the Schedule hereto marked 'A' for the formation of an Imperial Bank of India by the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras be, and the same is hereby, approved and the Directors of this Bank be, and they are hereby, authorised to take all necessary steps to give full effect thereto with or without modification and, with such object, to act in concert with the two other Presidency Banks in approaching and laying such scheme before the Government of India in order that the necessary legislature may be introduced and passed in connection therewith."

Mr. Tribhovandas Virjivandas seconded the resolution.

MR. BOMANJI'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. S. R. Bomanji said he wished at the out set to tell them that he had no interest beyond that of a shareholder in what he was going to say that day. He hoped nobody would question his *bona fides* in the attitude he was going to take up. He had not come in contact with the Bank either as a borrower or as a lender and he was coming forward on this occasion to oppose the resolution only in view of the interest of the shareholders, and also the financial and national interests of the country. Looking to the present temper of the people he did not want to raise the racial question which might affect their relations with the Board. He was reluctant that anything should be said which might cause bitterness of feeling, but he was sorry to say that the Board had not helped him in not bringing this question of racial feeling before the meeting. There were various and numerous reasons for proposing modifications in the scheme. In the first place, they were asked under the scheme to give enormous powers to the Central Board. They would agree with him that when a proposal was made to give sanction to scheme of this magnitude involving a concern of Rs. 15 crores, full details of the scheme should have been given to the public. But instead of that they found the details published on the very morning of the day on which the meeting was to be held. He enquired if it was fair and just that they should be asked to give their sanction to the scheme at such short notice. Was it fair to spring upon them the details of such a far-reaching scheme on the very day on which the meeting was to be held? They had to remember that the scheme would affect not only their financial and economic but also their national interests. It was not fair that a responsible board of directors should spring upon their shareholders on the very morning of the meeting a scheme which they had in their possession for several months. The shareholders should have adequate time to consider the details of the scheme before they were asked to sanction it.

Central Board

Discussing the constitution of the Central Board which he said was going to dominate the financial dealings of the Bank, Mr. Bomanji said it was stated that the functions of the Board would be guided by bye-laws. They had had very sad experience of bye-laws elsewhere. Whatever the Act might be it was bare skeleton, and it was the bye-laws which would confer virtual powers on the Board. He enquired why no provision had been made for the appointment of Indians on the Central Board. Even Government were now utilising the services of Indians in an increasing measure, but here they were asked to sanction a scheme in which no provision was made for the appointment of a single Indian to the Central Board, and it was possible that the whole Board would be without a single Indian on it. Were they prepared to sanction a scheme of that character?

Mr. Davey said there might be Indians appointed to the Board.

Mr. Bomanji said they might be, but there was no explicit provision for them, and even when they appointed an Indian here or there he could not do much against the majority of Europeans as was evidenced by the case of Sir Sankaran Nair in the Imperial Legislative Council and Mr. Dadiba Dalal in the Currency Committee. He hoped the shareholders would not allow this scheme to go forward with the possibility of not a single Indian being appointed on the Central Board. They had had sad experience of the members of the Civil Service and of the European Commercial community dealing with questions of Indian trade and finance. However, capable a Civil Servant might be in his administration of revenue and other matters, he was no expert on financial matters, and could not come up to the level of men actually engaged in commerce and finance. He (the speaker) was afraid their export trade would be strangulated by the recommendations of the Currency Committee. If there had been adequate Indian representation on the Currency Committee he was sure many of the recommendations would have been other than what had been actually made. If they had no Indians on the Central Board the interests of Indian finance and commerce might not be looked after carefully. The Civil Service and the European commercial community could not guard Indian interests on the Board as Indian members could do. He wondered how a body of shareholders composed mainly of Indians could be asked to sanction a scheme which made no provision for the appointment of Indians on the Central Board at a time when the whole trend of the policy of Government itself was in the direction of the Indianisation of the public services of the country. They had Indian Directors on the Board of only the Bank of Bombay, while they had none in the directorates of the Bank of Bengal and the Bank of Madras.

Why no Exchange Business?

Proceeding, Mr. Bomanji said when he gave evidence before the Currency Commission, he asked Sir Bernard Hunter why they had no Indian directors on the Board of the Bank of Madras. Sir Bernard asked him if it was any used having dummy directors. He (Mr. Bomanji) would question them there if they had been no dummy directors on the Board of the Bank of Bombay. He could name several men in Bengal and Madras who would be able to serve well as directors. It was stated that they were going to start a branch in London of the proposed Imperial Bank. But here the shareholders were asked to put themselves under a self-denying ordinance. The branch was to be started obviously with the intention of dealing with the Secretary of State's Bills, but they were told that they were not to enter into competition with the regular Exchange Banks. It had been said that dealing in exchange business involved considerable risk. He enquired if anybody could say whether during the last forty years any exchange bank in India doing legitimate banking business had ever come to grief. The exchange banks were making enormous profits. The shares of the National Bank which were originally worth ten pounds were now worth fifty-eight pounds. He wondered if there was risk in exchange business how exchange banks could make such huge profits. And with whom did these banks do business? They bought bills only of such commercial firms of repute and standing as Ralli Brothers Grahams, E. D. Sassoon, Andrew Yule and others. And even then they advanced money on the security of shipping documents at 90 days' sight. It was not everybody's bills that these banks accepted. Another argument advanced against entering into competition with the exchange banks was that if they competed with them they would withdraw the big balances which at present they deposited with the Presidency Banks. But, he asked why did the exchange banks deposit their money with the Presidency Banks? They did so in their own interests. They did it because the Presidency Banks had military guards and it was for the safety of their own money that the exchange banks deposited large amounts of money with the Presidency Banks. With their enormous resources the Presidency Banks were in a position to come to their rescue of exchange banks in cases of crisis and if the latter withdrew their balances the Presidency Bnaks could withhold their support from them when a crisis arose. It was intended to exclude foreign banks from competing with the British exchange banks. A most unwarranted and undeserved slur had been cast upon the foreign banks. He did not knew what would have been the state of Indian trade during the war if Japanese and American exchange banks had not come to the assistance of Indian merchants and lent them money. British banks had not the resources—he would not say they had come to a state of bankruptcy—but they had not the resources to meet the situation. What was the position of Indian merchants. Almost every bank kept a "favoured list," but very few Indian names found place in them. He instanced the case of an Indian merchant in Calcutta who wanted to ship jute to America but was refused accommodation by the European banks, because he was not in the favoured list, and he had to raise money from a Marwari at a high rate of interest. If it had not been for American and Japanese banks coming to the assistance of Indian merchants the Indian export trade would have been much smaller than what it actually was.—At the back of the suggestion to exclude foreign banks there was nothing but the fear that enormous profits of the British banks would be shared by Japanese and American banks. And in this connection he asked them to remember the fact that though the British exchange banks made enormous profits during the war, the biggest that they ever made, they did not pay the excess profits duty though the Japanese and American merchants did, and so he would say that he would welcome Japanese and American banks because they did not we scape the operations of the excess profits tax as the British banks did.

No Indian as Manager!

Continuing, Mr. Bomanji said they were told that they were going to have a 100 branches of the Imperial Bank. Here again no provision had been made for appointing Indians as managers. Did they think that there were no competent Indians available to hold those position? It was a matter for regret that when they had Indians all over the country managing big commercial firms and banks they should not have thought of providing for the appointment of Indians to the posts of managers of these branches. Mr. Bomanji quoted a remark from the presidential address delivered by the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy at the last sessions of the Indian Industrial Conference and said he agreed with Sir Fazulbhoy in what he then said about the peculiar position of the administration of Indian trade and industries being in the hands of non-Indians. If Sir Fazulbhoy had been backed up by the other Indian directors of the Bank the result would have been a different one. The majority of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay were Indians, and its entire business was with Indian trade, and he would like to know how many Indians the Bank had trained up during the last few years to hold important positions. He was told that there was not a single Indian on the list of the gazetted officers of the Bank. When the money was Indian, the profits were mainly Indian shareholders' profits, it was but natural that they should demand that Indians should be trained up and put in first class positions. He enquired how many Indians had been so trained up during the last few years.

Mr. Dovey: What about Saraiya?

Mr. Bomanji said Mr. Dovey's question compelled him to say things which he had intended to avoid saying about a dead man. Mr. Chunilal Sariya, whatever his faults, was a man of outstanding banking abilities and there was no one in his days either and Indian or Englishman who could touch him in that respect. He doubted if even after 25 yards experience of banking business any European manager would come up to Mr. Sariya and yet in spite of his abilities Mr. Sariya never rose to be the manager of this Bank and as he wanted adequate scope for his abilities he went outside. He failed there.

Mr. J. A. Wadia. If he had been manager of our Bank what would have been our position?

Mr. Bomanji said because Mr. Saraiya had one failing it did not follow that every Indian should be disqualified from holding responsible positions. Even Mr. Gellabhai Haridas in spite of his wonderful knowledge of the Bill Department and *Hundi* business could not become the manager of this Bank even if he had lived 50 years longer. One of the greatest reasons underlying the present scheme was jealousy on the part of Madras and Calcutta for the growing money power of Bombay. He asserted an attempt had been deliberately made by a combination of the Civil Service and the European merchants of Calcutta to get the money centre shifted from Bombay to Calcutta. He wanted to impress upon the shareholders this very important fact. More harm had been done to India by the European commercial interests of Calcutta who had the ear of the Civil Service which was not competent to understand the great issues underlying the finance and commerce. Virtually under the scheme it will be the Civil Service backed up by European merchants of Calcutta that would control the destinies of the Imperial Bank.

Refusal of Inspection.

Mr. Bomanji next referred to the refusal of the Secretary of the Bank to allow him an inspection of the register of shareholders, and described the position taken up by the directors in this matter as a monstrous and arbitrary one. If they objected to a shareholder having an inspection of the register with a view to obtain proxies then the directors had no such right to exercise such a privilege. If his bona fides could be questioned then they would have been entitled to refuse inspection but not otherwise. Had they ever heard of the Directors of a Joint Stock Company refusing a shareholder an inspection of the register of members? He knew some directors had secured a number of proxies by going round to the shareholders.

And the only stroke of business that the directors ever did while on the Board was to secure proxies on this occasion. Even if they carried the resolution by the aid of those proxies he would assure them that they would not be able to get the scheme passed in the Viceregal Council. He warned them again that they would not be able to do that. He had spoken to a number of the members of the Council and he had heard from all of them that their confidence in the scheme had been greatly shaken by what they had heard during the last few weeks. There was a very large body of people who preferred the creation of a State Bank to an Imperial Bank and he warned the directors that when the reformed Councils came into existence in another months' time it would be open to them to reverse the scheme and create a State Bank.

Proceeding Mr. Bomanji said if he had been allowed an inspection of the register, he would have been in a position to get many more proxies than he had been able to. It was not fair to him that the Inspection should have been refused him, for he knew that certain Indian directors had gone round canvassing for proxies.

The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy and Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjeevandas both repudiated the allegation as far as they were concerned.

Mr. Bomanji, thereupon, said that he had referred to neither of these two gentlemen and he had pleasure in exempting them from the charge he had made but he would challenge any other Indian director.

"In the Interests of the Bank"!

Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy said, he did it because he thought it was his duty to do so in the interests of the Bank.

Mr. Bomanji retorted that he was very surprised to hear this conception of his duty of a director trying to secure proxies in favour of a scheme which made no provision for Indian representation on the Central Board.

Amendment.

Mr. Bomanji then moved the following amendment:—

"That this meeting be postponed until reasonable time after inspection of the register of members has been given to Mr. S. R Bomanji and that until a copy of the scheme referred to in the resolution has been furnished to each shareholder and he has had an opportunity of considering it."

Mr. Bomanji asked for a ruling from the chair whether this amendment would be allowed to be moved separately or whether the amendments that he intended moving would be taken up *en bloc*.

At this stage Mr. B. A. Nariman said he wished to move a resolution expressing their

(Continued on page 8.)

DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

HOW TO COMBAT BOLSHEVISM.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Feb. 12.

Speaking in the House of Commons in the debate on the address, Mr. Lloyd George indicated that he would deal with several important subjects at a later stage. Referring to the housing problem, he pointed out that the chief difficulty was due to the refusal of the Trades Unions to suspend their regulations despite the fact that there were three hundred and fifty thousand demobilised men anxious and sufficiently skilled to provide labour. That was a question for the Labour Party.

As regards Ireland, he challenged Mr. Adamson who had spoken earlier to say if he was prepared to grant a Republic if the Irish demanded it. Otherwise his proposal of self-determination was dishonest. (Cheers). Ought Ulster to be compelled to come under a Parliament for the whole of Ireland? Referring to the cowardly and despicable murders and assassinations, he asked whether we were to withdraw troops and all protection, and leave the assassins in charge. (Cheers).

The real explanation of dear living was not profiteering, but the devaluation of money. This existed throughout the world. We were now paying in America six shillings in the pound extra for all our purchases. The only remedy was increased production. With reference to economy he was glad to say that the forthcoming budget would more than balance.

BRITISH FORCES IN RUSSIA.

The only British forces remaining in Russia were at Batum, and they were being rapidly withdrawn from there despite representations from Georgia and Azerbaijan to Constantinople where they were needed. He agreed that Europe could not be restored without putting Russian resources into circulation. Every democracy in the world would like to see that done under any but the Bolshevik regime, the horrors of which had shocked mankind. Russia must be restored under the anti-Bolshevik regime, but it was perfectly clear that Bolshevism could not be crushed by force of arms. The warring Russian factious had declined to recognise that when so advised last year. The Volunteer Army during its occupation of large tracts in South Russia unquestionably managed to alienate the population. The Bolshevists when they advanced again profited by past experience, and avoided doing likewise to the same extent. Mr. Lloyd George dwelt on the difficulties of attempting to create a ring of fire which should advance and scorch out Bolshevism, owing to unlikelihood of all border states participating, and also owing to the lack of funds and equipment which neither France, America, Italy nor Britain would undertake to furnish.

The alternative solution was to make peace with the Bolsheviks, but observation and experience must first demonstrate that Russia had dropped barbaric methods and was being governed in a civilized way. He believed we could restore Russia to sanity not by force but by trade. Commerce had a sobering effect.

He did not apprehend a Bolshevik invasion of the Middle East, because they were unable to organise a powerful army, and such motive as plundering prosperous provinces did not exist. No Bolshevist force could invade the Middle East. There was nothing the Bolshevists could get if they did invade it. What was there in the mountains of Armenia, Turkestan and even Mesopotamia which the British did not control? He expressed the opinion that trading would end the ferocity, rapine and cruelties of Bolshevism more surely than any other method. Europe needed what Russia could give.

Mr. Lloyd George summarised the prodigious Russian exports of staple requirements before the war, and said that high prices ruled and even starvation and hunger ranged throughout Europe, while corns in Russia were bulging with bread. But the necessary transport would have to be organised. This could not be procured while the contending armies were traversing the European borders.

Mr. Lloyd George concluded more gravely:—The conditions in Europe are serious. The dangers are are not all in Russia. They are here at home. I speak with knowledge and with apprehension, and I warn the House that there is only one way to fight the things that may happen. We must fight anarchy with abundance. (Loud cheers).

DEATH OF MR VINCENT SMITH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 10.
Recd. 1-20 p.m., Feb. 12.

The death of Mr. Vincent A. Smith is announced.

The late Mr. Vincent Arthur Smith was born in 1848, and was educated in Trinity College, Dublin. He became 1st Senior Moderator in Eng. Literature and Modern History, and 2nd Senior Moderator in Classics. He was for some time lecturer in Indian History and Hindustani at T. C. D., and in Indian History at Oxford; Fellow of the Allahabad University, and Gold Medallist of the Royal Asiatic Society. Served in the I. C. S. between 1871-1900 in various capacities. After his retirement in 1900, devoted his life to work on Indian History, numismatics, art and archaeology. His chief publications are:—"Asoka," "Early History of India," "History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon," "Akbar the Great Mogbul," "Oxford History of India," besides many minor works and editions and innumerable papers in the "Quarterly Review" and various other journals.

HINDU ORPHANS.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The following appeal has been issued on behalf of Surat Hindu orphanage by Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Messrs. T. N. Malvi, Hansraj Pragji Thakersy and Gulabchand Deochan Zaveri:—

This appeal is made on behalf of the Surat Hindu Orphanage which was established during the most severe famine of 1899, to alleviate the miseries of homeless orphans in Gujerat. Since its foundation it has maintained its position as one of the foremost Hindu Orphanages in this Presidency and upto now has given shelter to over a thousand children of all ages. It has never shut its doors against any orphans brought under its protection. Indeed, they have been cordially welcomed. This orphanage has also pioneered a systematic training of its inmates in arts and industries, and made it its first care to see that under its protection they have been well educated and trained as well as they would have been in normal surroundings. Its working has received the highest commendations from the Government and the Princes, also from the people and representatives of various public institutions who have visited it. They policy of the management has all throughout been the saving of child life as of primary importance and all its resources had been spent for this purpose. No attempt was made to lock up any moneys received in land and buildings which would have prevented that number of lives that have been actually saved. This policy must now be revised. The Buildings occupied at present are getting more and more dilapidated and unhealthy in condition and the surrounding land is found to be insufficient for the wide and beneficent programme the management has bet before it. In consequence of the prevailing high prices of land and buildings, it is found difficult to obtain another suitable premises and since it is imperative that the undesirable conditions should not prevail any longer, the provision of having its own home is essential. The institution has attained has usefulness to such a high degree, that it has received continuously destitute children coming from other charitable institutions such as the Seva Sadan, the Children's Refuge in Bombay and several other kindred organisations. A feature of this institution is that it never has limited the number of orphans to whom it should give protection. Any number at any time is always welcomed. The orphanage has till now been closed to a section of the untouchable class, but in the new programme that it has en before it, is hopes to be able to provide adequate arrangements for the reception of the children of this unfortunate class.

As the institution has hitherto maintained its most cherished feature, the protection of old inmates during those years of their young life immediately after their leaving it a settlement will also be provided for them as it has been done to a limited extent at present. To carry out these most pressing needs of the orphanage, an appeal is now made for raising two lakhs of rupees for land and buildings and settlement. It is earnestly hoped that the public will give it a hearty and substantial response. The Committee have pleasure in acknowledging a gift of Rs. 30,000 towards the object from Mr. Kapilram H. Vakil in memory of his father.

INFANT WELFARE.

OFFER OF A PRIZE OF RS. 100.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 11.

A prize of Rs. 100 has been offered by the Hon. Mian Mohamed Shafi for the best essay submitted by any Indian student on how maternity and infant welfare exhibitions may improve the race in India. The competitor must be a genuine visitor to the exhibition. The names of intending competitors should be handed in at the Secretary's office, Exhibition grounds, during the exhibition week, and essays should be submitted to the Honorary Secretaries, Maternity and Child Welfare Exhibition, 1, Cavalry Lanes, Delhi, not later than 15th March, 1920.

INFANT WELFARE.

The following letter has been received by her Excellency Lady Lloyd:

"Dear Lady Lloyd,

Your letter describing the campaign you have inaugurated for the benefit of the children of this Presidency is exceedingly gratifying to me. The children of a town are its most valuable asset, the most important people in it, yet they are in India the one section of the population for whom practically nothing is done. This fact must often have been brought home to residents in Bombay who are only too anxious that steps should be taken to remedy it. Unfortunately they have not been given the necessary lead. Now that Your Excellency has so splendidly undertaken the initiative in this important matter, there can be no doubt of the co-operation you will receive and I look forward with pleasure to the lasting success of this great work.

Your Excellency has kindly asked me to contribute a pearl towards the formation of the necklace which has been started and which cannot fail to interest a very wide circle of persons who will take tickets in the raffle for it. As I do not know what sort of pearl will be suitable for presentation I have great pleasure in enclosing a cheque for Rs. 16,000 which I trust Your Excellency will accept as proof of my lively appreciation of the work thus auspiciously begun. The disposal of this sum I leave with confidence to Your Excellency.—Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) SHANTIDAS ASKURAN.

MATTERS MUNICIPAL.

SKY SCRAPERS FOR BOMBAY

TO SOLVE HOUSING PROBLEM.

COMMISSIONER TO SUBMIT REPORT.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding, when a letter from the General Secretary, Indian Olympic Association, Peona, asking for financial help for the purpose of training and sending competitors from India, to compete in the next. International Olympic Games to be held in Belgium, was recorded. Another letter that the Corporation should consider the question of licensing prostitues and that they should not be allowed to reside in houses facing the tram lines, etc., was also recorded, as the matter was not within the purvieww of the Corporation. A suggestion that buildings with more than five stories should be allowwed to built was referred to the Commissioner for his report, after some debate.

COMMEMORATION OF FALLEN HEROES.

The following letter was addressed to the President by Mrs. Mary Ann Knowles, from Yorkshire:

"I am taking the liberty of addressing you in connection with a scheme which I have inaugurated over here with the intention of erecting a stained-glass window in France, in memory of the British and all our brave allies who have fallen in the World War. I enclose herewith a copy of the appeal as circulated throughout the British Isles, together with a newspaper clipping published in the papers here, and I have no doubt if you could spare a little of your valuable time to bring this matter before your own citizens, they would be delighted to help me in some way as they have so nobly done in the past campaign, in which they have lost so many of their dear ones. The call has been most enthusiastically accepted here, and seeing that all our colonies have so nobly fought and died for us, I felt that it would only be right to invite them to assist me to erect this token, which will be an everlasting memory to our fallen heroes.

In whatever form you find it convenient to assist me, no doubt you would arrange to have the subscriptions sent to yourself and then you could forward them to England in one lump sum, towards the end of September next. A photograph of this stained-glass window will be sent to you when it has been erected in France. Trusting you will be able to devote a little of your valuable time to this appeal. I shall be pleased to hear from you to say if you will take the matter up."

Mr P. Anstey moved that the writer of the letter be informed that the Corporation were unable to contribute any sum, as the Act did not allow them to do so.

Mr. F. M. Chinoy seconded, and the motion was carried.

INDIA AT OLYMPIC GAMES.

The Corporation considered a letter from the General Secretary, Indian Olympic Association forwarding circulars regarding the Indian Olympic Association established to secure representation for India at the next International Olympic Games to be held in Belgium in 1920 and to take steps to select, train and send competitors from India for the same and requesting that a grant may be sanctioned towards the expenses of the project. He added that it is a scheme of national importance and that the Association is taking steps to secure approval from the Provincial Governments for these grants from Local Bodies in case there is any legal objections to such grants.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia moved that the Corporation were unable to do anything in the matter, and, Mr. V. A. Dabholker seconding, the proposition was agreed to.

Mr. S. L. Lopez had written to the Corporation (suggesting that the Corporation should seriously consider the question of licensing prostitutes and that the Police Commissioner should be requested not to grant a license to a prostitute to reside in a house facing the tram lines and that the present residences of prostitutes should gradually be relegated to back streets. He added that if evil is a necessary one it should not be made so conspicuous.

Mr. R. B. Wantri proposed that the letter be recorded on the ground that the Corporation was not the body to write to in such a matter. Mr. R. D. N. Wadia seconded and the motion was passed.

SKY SCRAPERS FOR BOMBAY.

The Corporation then considered a letter from Mr. Dosabhoy Edulji Bharuch stating that it is a backward policy on the part of the Municipality not to allow houses of more than 5 storeys to be built; that owing to this policy builders of houses are not able to realize even a nominal interest on their capital; that in the Fort not an inch of space is available for office purposes and that recently a coffee shop-keeper was offered Rs. 5,000 as reward by a company if he gave up his shop to them but that the shop-keeper demanded Rs. 15,000, that conditions similar to the City of Bombay once prevailed in New York but that the authorities there removed all restrictions on the height of buildings with the result that there were there at present buildings of 40 stories, and submitting that the Bombay Municipality should adopt the same course and allow buildings upto 12 stories."

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved that the letter be recorded and Dr. S. S. Botliwalla seconded.

Dr. M. C. Javle said there was some force in what was written in the letter. It was not an original idea of Mr. Bharucha for some of the members of the Corporation also, considering the present scarcity of land and the enormous rise in value of same that it was necessary for them to do something in the matter. It was a matter which should be considered calmly and carefully, and the treatment given to the letter was ridiculous. He, therefore, moved that the letter be referred to the Commissioner for favour of his remarks. The situation in the city as regards housing, was indeed very grave and serious.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia, seconding, said there was great force in what was said by Mr. Bharucha. The scarcity of housing accommodation in the city was a very serious problem and the price of land was going up by leaps and bounds. He did not know landlords could afford to build houses in the city. The Corporation must do something to give some scope to builders.

WHAT ABOUT "WATER DIFFICULTIES"?

Mr. S. C. Dhondy did not think that the supporters of the amendment had considered the question properly. How was it possible, he asked, to supply water to the higher storeys, as even now there was a great complain about water supply. Besides, there was the 63½ degree rule, If they were going to build such high houses, what should be the breadth of the roads? He thought water supply was the greatest difficulty in the way of the amendment.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia: Why not pump water up the storeys?

Mr. Dhondy said unfortunately there were landlords who would not spend a pice for a pump, and he thought the scheme was not possible.

Dr. Viegas hoped the amendment would be adopted by them. There was no harm in getting a report from the Commissioner which they could properly consider for themselves.

Dr. D. B. Master had no objection to the amendment being passed.

"BYE-LAWS CAN BE WAIVED."

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the Commissioner would consider all the points suggested by them. About electric pumps being supplied, as electric current was going to be available in most of the streets, it would be possible to have such pumps. As regards the bye-laws, full discretion was given to the Municipality in such matters. The Eastern Bank building was already very much higher and the Corporation would be willing to waive the bye-laws in special cases.

Mr. Percy Anstey supported the amendment. He was struck by the weakness some of the arguments brought forwar against the amendment. Referring to the question of the cost of supplying electri pumps, he thought the adding of further storeys would diminish the rents and it would then be possible for the landlords to supply pumps. Coming to the question of building bye-laws, Mr. Anstey said, they were not like the laws of Persians, which could not be changed, and they were not tied down to their bye-laws. There was more light and air in a city like New York than in Bombay.

MATTER REFERRED TO COMMISSIONER.

The original proposition was then with drawn and the amendment was passed as substantive proposition.

CONTRIBUTION TO MONTAGU STATUE FUND.

Mr. A. M. Moola had written a letter that in appreciation of the eminent services rendered by the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu to the cause of Self-Government in India a splendid opportunity had now presented itself for giving a tangible proof of their appreciation by subscribing at least Rs. 25,000 towards the fund started for raising a statue to Mr. Montagu; it was recorded on the motion of Dr. Sukhia, seconded by Dr. Ratansha Nariman.

KOLBHATWADI SCHEME.

Dr. D. S. Ajinkya had written inviting attention to a letter published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 26th January, 1920 under the heading "Development of Bombay, Kolbhatwadi Scheme and Professo Geddes" and requesting that the Corporation will be pleased to ask the Improvement Trust to take the opinion of Professor Geddes, who is an expert on town planning and development of cities, with regard to the Kolbhatwadi Scheme and that they will be so good as to request one of their representatives on the Board to move a resolution to that effect at a meeting of the Board.

Dr. D. B. Master moved that the Commissioner be requested to obtain and place before the Corporation the opinion of Professor Geddes as to the suitability of the scheme and as to whether he considered any alterations in the scheme would be necessary and desirable, and, if so, how it should be altered, that the Corporation should sanction a great to meet the fees to be paid to Prof. Geddes.

After some opposition to the proposition, the words "as to the suitability of" was withdrawn from the proposition, Mr. Jehangir Petit's amendment that the letter be recorded was passed by a majority, as a substantive proposition, and Dr. Master's original motion was rejected.

The Corporation then adjourned.

STERLING TRANSFER ON LONDON.

Tre following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India for £5,000,000 offered for Sale on Thursday the 12th February, 1920:—

Total amount of tenders received Bombay 11,372,000, Elsewhere 29,939,000, Total 41,311,000, Total amount accepted Bombay 1,472,000, Elsewhere 3,528,000, Total 5,000,000.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 12.

The weather has been dry except for light rai in Northeast Assam. Disturbance from West is entering Baluchistan. Temparature remains low over greater part of Northern India.

Forecast.—Rain or snow in Baluchistan and Northwest Frontier Province.

THE BANKS' AMALGAMATION

(Continued from page 7.)

best thanks to Mr. S. R. Bomanji for his able advocacy of Indian interests.

No Modification Allowed!

The Chairman said the resolution which he had moved had been specially framed and he was not prepared to allow any amendments to be moved thereto. It should be approved of or rejected as a whole. It would be unfair to those who have sent in their proxies and who were not present at the meeting to allow any modification of the resolution. They had sent in their proxies on the understanding that the resolution would be passed as it was or rejected.

Mr. Merwanji Alpiwalla enquired of the Chairman if he was not going to allow any amendents at all.

The Chairman replied they must take the resolution as a whole and he would, therefore, rule any amendment out of order.

All Amendments out of Order!

At this stage Mr. Bomanji asked the Chairman to take a note of his ruling which the chairman declined to do. Thereupon Mr. Bomanji said he hoped the press reporters would take a note of this. Mr. Alpiwalla asked the chairman also to take note that he wanted to move other amendments but did not do so because the Chairman had said that all amendments would be out of order.

Mr. Nariman expressed himself in favour of Indian representation on the Central Board in view of the fact that the capital was largely Indian. Referring to Mr. Sariya, he said he would have been deified to-day if he were alive when in these days silver was rising. Indians could perform feats of mental arithmetic as no European could do and he instanced the case of Mr. Gellabhai Haridas who had everything at the tip of his fingers.

Dr. B. S. Postwalla said they should be given to consider the details of the scheme before sanctioning it. He suggested they should have a committee of experts to consider the question. He wished other shareholders took the same interest in these matters as Mr. Bomanji did.

"Had one Splendidly"!

Mr. J. A. Wadia, said he did not think there was anything in the scheme which would prevent Indians being appointed on the Central Board. As to the question of exchange business no doubt it was a very profitable business but he also asked them to consider the risks involved in that business. Besides they could do good business without going in for exchange business. He asked them to look to the price of the Bombay Bank shares which had gone up from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2,500. Did not this show that their directors had done splendidly?

Mr. Bomanji: Question?

Mr. Wadia said the very fact of the prices of their shares going up on the announcement of the scheme showed that the public favoured the scheme. He hoped that when the new branches were opened they would be managed mostly by Indians.

Dr. P. S. Shilotri was in favour of sanctioning the scheme, adding that if there were any defects in it they could be remedied afterwards.

Mr. Vrajlal Bhagvandas supported the scheme but said that they should not give a blank cheque in respect of it.

Mr. Alpiwalla said that even the resolution as proposed by the chairman contained a reservation to the affect that the scheme was subject to modifications. That being the case he submitted that amendments proposing modifications were perfectly in order.

The Chairman said that he was sorry that he did not notice this point, but it was the directors that would have the power to get modification be glad to hear suggestions in the matter.

Mr. Bomanji enquired if the Chairman ruled that the power of moving for modifications in the scheme was confined to directors only and did not extend to shareholders.

"Glad to Hear Suggestions"

The Chairman said he could not allow any amendments. He would, however, be glad to hear suggestions.

Mr. Alpiwalla said that if the suggestions were not carried out the whole thing would be a farce.

Mr. Rahim Valy Mahomed said he saw no use in their having been called there to be told that shareholders had no right to suggest modifications.

Want of Confidence in Directors.

Mr. Bomanji said if the Chairman denied their right of moving modifications he would move a vote of want of confidence in the Board as at present constituted. Was that the way in which business was going to be conducted? First they were denied an inspection of the register, and now they were told that the directors alone had the right of proposing modifications in the scheme. He regretted that a responsible body of men should conduct business in the way as the Chairman had conducted this meeting. The procedure to say the least was the most irresponsible, arbitrary, high-handed and unbusinesslike. He was astounded at this treatment from Sir Thomas because he expected a more fair treatment from him, but here the directors trampled under their feet the rights of shareholders. If the shareholders had known that the business at the meeting was going to be conducted in that arbitrary manner they would not have given their proxies to the directors. He then moved a vote of want of confidence in the Board of Directors.

Mr. Gamadia, seconding the proposition, said it was very much against his wish to do so but looking to the arbitrary way in which the proceedings have been conducted he was compelled to do that.

Mr. Wadia rose to a point of order, saying Mr. Bomanji had already moved one amendment and made a speech and therefore could not move another proposition.

"Out of order"

The Chairman ruled Mr. Bomanji's proposition out of order.

Amendment for Anjournment.

Mr. Alpiwalla moved an amendment, adjourning the meeting to a date to be fixed by the Board which should not be earlier than 10 days after a copy of the scheme referred to in the resolution had been posted to each share holder.

Dr. Postwalla seconded the amendment.

The Chairman said he must rule all amendments out of order. As he had already said the resolution that he had moved had been specially framed and the resolution was to be approved or rejected as a whole. He would now put the resolution to vote.

Mr. Vrajlal Bhagvandas supported the scheme but said that they should not give a

Mr. Bomanji asked if he refused to put his proposition of want of confidence in the Board to vote.

The Chairman said that he refused to do it. Proceeding he said as to the inspection of the register they had refused an inspection under legal advice and the only thing which shareholders could do was to challenge it. As to the appointment of Indians they had given every encouragement to Indians of ability to join the bank. They had already 6 Indians in charge of their branches, and they hoped when the Imperial Bank started, to give training to several more Indian gentlemen.

The Chairman then put the resolution to vote and after he had counted the votes in favour of the resolution Mr. Bomanji enquired the number, The Chairman then counted the votes against the resolution and declared the resolution carried by 26 votes against 23. He then disolved the meeting.

Mistake in Counting.

Mr. Bomanji said there was some mistake in counting the votes.

The Chairman said he (Mr. Bomanji) could ask for a poll.

Mr. Bomanji said it was the Chairman who should ask for a poll.

Mr. Gamadia said it was possible that a mistake had been made and they should recount the votes.

Mr. Bomanji and Mr. Alpiwalla said that note that they had asked him how many votes there were in favour of the resolution and the Chairman refused to give the number, and further that the Chairman had kept silent when he asked him for the information.

"Not Entitled to ask that.

The Chairman said Mr. Bomanji was not entitled to ask that.

Several shareholders were heard to say that there was a mistake in the counting of votes; Mr. Bomanji adding that in common honesty they should divide.

The Chairman said if they were not going to call a poll he would dissolve the meeting. He then declared the meeting dissolved.

Mr. Bomanji and Alpiwalla said that they were majority, and the meeting dispersed amidst uproar.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd accompanied by Captain A. F. Lascelles Aide-de-Camp returned from Delhi on Thursday morning.

His Excellency the Governor was the guest of Sir John Heaton, President of the Byculla Club at dinner at the Byculla Club on Thursday.

Lord Ribblesdale and the Hon. Mrs. Walter Long have arrived at Government House.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Lieut. T. C. Hourisane, I.A., is reported killed in the Casualty List No. 956, Indian Expeditionary Force.

* * *

A message from Brindaban states:—Prof. Jwalaprasad succeeds Mahatma Narainprasad as Principal of the Gurukul Academy, Brindaban, and Kunwar Hunwar Hukumsingh Angai as manager. In future all correspondence should be addressed to the Principal.

* * *

Non-official members of the Punjab Legislative Council invited by the Lieut.-Governor to draw up their suggestions for a scheme for the New Council under the Reform Act, have now concluded their task. They discussed the matter among themselves for two days and then they had a further two days' discussion with Mr. C. J. Halifax, the Special Officer, with the result that a scheme had been drawn up and approved by them which will shortly be forwarded to the Government of India.

* * *

At a meeting held on Wednesday evening at Calcutta to consider the report of the Calcutta University Commission and the resolution of the Government of India thereon, Sir P. C. Roy presided, it was resolved that the Calcutta University Bill should not be introduced till the reformed legislatures have come into existence and that it should be introduced in the Bengal Council. The meeting also expressed disappointment at the Government of India resolution regarding the reconstruction of the Calcutta University.

* * *

Considerable sensation has been caused in Lahore commercial and business circles by the report that Gialal, treasurer of the Bank of Bengal, Lahore Branch, has filed a petition in insolvency. It is alleged that Gialal did considerable banking transaction on his own account and recently lost heavily in cotton speculation. His liabilities exceed eight lakhs and a half, while his assets are shown as under four lakhs. This is the biggest insolvency in Lahore within recent years.

REDUCED RATE OF FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 12.

A press communique says:—In view of the rise in the rupee sterling exchange, the Government of India have decided with effect from the 1st March 1920 to reduce the charge on foreign telegrams to Europe from Re. 1/4 to Re. 1 per word. This rate will be subject to revision once every three months.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

(Continued from page 6.)

Office has been established in the Prince of Wales' Museum.)

The Half Loaf Paradox.

One has heard but a single dissentient note in any quarter regarding the Child's Welfare campaign, and that has been the criticism of the unfortunate and illogical type which in effect denies that half a loaf is better than no bread. "What is the good of working for the betterment and welfare of the children while profiteering is so rampant, while the housing problem is so acute, while ignorance and poverty abound, while the water supply is so inadequate—while, in short, our world remains so glaringly imperfect a place?" Perhaps there are a good many people among us who, without recognising it, do actually reason in this futile way though when the thing is set down in cold print the puerility of it strikes the least sophisticated mind. And indeed it is precisely on a par with the misguided thought of the public speaker (now happily recognised as hopelessly behind the times) who in effect says of the Constitutional Reforms, or any similar step forward:—"This is not quite all we want in such and such a direction, and therefore let us reject it and have nothing to do with it." Why, the other day I read somewhere (I am not sure it was not in these distinguished columns) an apparently quite serious claim that if Bombay could not have its Mr. Horniman back, and have him at once, Bombay, had better refuse participation in the Government of India Reforms! This is rather more mad than denying that half a loaf is better than no bread, and equivalent to asserting that starvation is better than a feast from which finger bowls or napkins, or, shall we says, a particular kind of sauce, are absent.

A Bolshevist Bogey.

There can be no sort of doubt about it that Bolshevism is an affliction which has caused and is causing the most appalling suffering in Russia, where, under the dominance of this bloody creed, murder and torture, brigandage, spoliation and rapine have become as commonplace as dust and sunshine in India. (Of all its loath some practices perhaps none is more brutal and debasing than its horrible "communising" of young women.) Like every other pestilence, its existence is also a peril to the rest of the world, and particularly to all lands contiguous to the Russian frontiers. But it is equally certain that the Bolshevist peril can be exaggerated, and that, in some cases, those who exaggerate it, in print and speech, are, consciously or unconsciously helping to disseminate Bolshevist propaganda. Thus, a certain amount of exaggerated and alarmist writing has unquestionably been indulged in with regard to Bolshevism in Central Asia. The Bolshemist Progagandists are not at all averse from making humanity's skin "creep," where a suitable opportunity suggests itself, as a means of achieving progress by "frightfulness" or terrorising. (After all, it has been admitted and proved up to the hilt that the original inspiration of Bolshevism came from Prussia, so there should be nothing to surprise us in the adoption of such methods as these.) India should certainly be specially on its guard against the development of the pest in this country, if only because an immensely large illiterate populace offers fruitful soil to any clever and unscrupulous propaganda. But the Bolshevist suggestion that Central Asia has been converted to the tenets of Lenin, Trotsky and Company, and is preparing to sweep across India carrying all before it, is an imaginative form of "frightfulness" in propaganda which does not call for serious consideration. A certain number of Mahomedans in Central Asia may appear to accept the murderous Bolshevist creed, in sheer self-defence, or to obtain food, but converts from conviction are few in number, and will certainly never "sweep across" India. In this connexion, by the way, it is interesting to note the sound statemenship and logical sense of religious leaders of Islam. Both the Sheikh-ul-Islam at Constantinople and the Grand Mufti at Cairo, have issued mainfestoes condemning Bolshevism in scathing terms, showing how it violates both the law of Islam and the peace and progress of the Mahomedan peoples, and warning the Faithful against its propaganda.

Indian Prisoners in Turkey.

Brooding over the horrors of the great War which Britain and India played so great a part in winning is no desirable pursuit for any one. Neither is forgetfulness desirable, or even decent. Our debt to the legions of the dead forbids neglect of the lessons of the War. It was a war between an aggressive militarist Power which had determined to rule the world by force of arms and put the clock of civilization back by several centuries; between that Power and the Allies it was able to rally to its standard, and, on the other side, the combination of peoples who said they would prefer annihilation to tyranny; who were prepared if need be to sacrifice their all rather than allow liberty and justice to be crushed out of existence by the Kaiser and his "supermen." One of the lessons which, sad though it be, we cannot forget, is that Turkey gave way to Germany's evil influences and chose the side of armed might against right, in the world struggle. That was a blunder for which Turkey must pay the inevitable penalties. But it is with very real regret that one learns from the "Report on the Treatment of British and Indian Prisoners of War in Turkey," which has been translated into Urdu and other languages, that, in addition to choosing the side of evil in the War, Turkey copied some of the worst of the methods of her German misleader in the matter of the treatment she meted out to helpless Indian prisoners of war, so many of whom might have hoped that in Turkey their religion would have protected them. The fact, unfortunately, was that Muslim prisoners of war from India were most cruelly starved, beaten, robbed, and shamefully neglected in illness. Some of the cruelties recorded are too horrible for ordinary language; all were of a severity which will prevent the survivors ever forgetting their experiences in Turkey. These are facts which the British and Indian peoples cannot brush aside, or ask their Allies to brush aside.

BRITAIN AND SOVIET RUSSIA

RUMOURED PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 12.

The head of the Bolshevik Peace Delegation, Joffre, declared in an interview with a Swedish paper that peace negotiations were already being carried on between Great Britain and Soviet Russia.

FINANCES OF COAL INDUSTRY

GOVERNMENT INVESTIGATION REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 11.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Feb. 12.

In accordance with Mr. Lloyd George's promise to the Miners' Federation on the 5th instant, the report of the accountant appointed by the Government to investigate the finances of coal industry has been issued. The Report finds that the estimates on which the increase of six shillings a ton and subsequent reduction of ten shillings a ton were based were on the whole reasonable, but the revenue was under estimated to the extent of about thirty millions sterling, due to the undervaluation of exports and of bunker coal. The Report considers that the increase of thirty-six pence a ton instead of seventy-two would have sufficed, and estimates that there will be a surplus on March 31st next of six millions sterling, whereas the miners estimated that the next profits would be fifty-four millions sterling.

PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR.

TO REACH AUSTRALIA ON MAY 18TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 12.

The Prince of Wales will sail, in the Renown on March 9th, land at Auckland on April 17th, and reach Australia on May 18th.

ATAL AEROPLANE MISHAP

A MECHANIC DECAPITATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 12.

ROME.—A member of the crew of the British aeroplane *en route* for Capetown met with a most unfortunate accident, when leaving Brindisi for Cairo. The details are meagre hitherto, but it appears that the mechanic William Pendant while endeavouring to release the wheels, sank in the mud and was decapitated by the screw.

This message does not indicate which aeroplane was involved, but it is believed to the Handley-Page which has been making for Cairo under a very thick veil of secrecy The mechanics on board the Silver Queen are named Sherratt and Burton.

VICKER'S AEROPLANE ARRIVES AT ASSUAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 12.

A Cairo message to "The Times" says that Cockerell's Vickers-Vimy aeroplane arrived at Assuan after a seven hour's flight, of which ninety minutes were spent in repairing a water leak at Luxor.

ACCIDENT TO D. H. 14.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Feb. 12.

The Airco aeroplane D. H. 14 which left Lympne on its flight to the Cape on the 5th arrived at Le Bouget yesterday afternoon. It met with a slight accident, but a new part has been despatched and it expects to resume its flight to-day.

WRECK OF THE PRINCESS ANNE.

FUTILE ATTEMPTS TO RESCUE CREW

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., Feb. 12.

The Liner Princess Anne has been driven ashore on Long Island, during a terrific blizzard. Frantic attempts which have been hitherto unsuccessful have been made during the past twenty-four hours to rescue the thirty-two pasengers and the crew numbering seventy-two. The Liner is sinking and breaking up rapidly.

MEASURES AGAINST ALIEN OWNERSHIP.

GOVT. INQUIRY DEMANDED IN CANADA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 7.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Feb. 12.

VANCOUVER. (British Columbia).—The Board of Trade Convention has unanimously decided to demand Canadian Government investigation into the crisis arising from Japanese and Chinese ownership and encroachments on farmlands in British Columbia. The resolution opposing alien ownership was adopted despite the appeal by the Japanese Consul-General.

AMALGAMATION SCHEME.

BANKS' MEMORANDUM.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S ANALYSIS.

The following is in conclusion of the Government of India's Despatch to the Secretary of State for India in regard to the Presidency Banks Amalgamation Scheme. First portion appeared in our yesterday's issue:

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

13. The proportion in which Government funds have been placed with the banks or retained in the reserve and other treasuries is also relevant to the present question and can be judged from the figures for the past eight years given in enclosure 4, the figures for each year being an average of the figures for the end of each month. It will be seen that from 1914-1915 onwards we have left a much higher proportion of our total cash balances with the banks, the amount locked up in the reserve treasuries being correspondingly smaller. This policy was deliberately adopted by us during the war as much in our own interests as in those of the banks and of the money market in general, and was rendered possible by the intimate and friendly relations which have in recent years prevailed between the banks and ourselves. It would in any case have been necessary for us to stand behind the Presidency banks in the event of a serious run on these institutions arising from panics or war alarms to which the Indian market was peculiarly susceptible, and it was at the same time vital to us to take such steps as were in our power to secure the money market against the strain to which our war finance must have exposed it. While this policy of entrusting the Presidency banks with a much larger share of our funds was thus primarily enforced on us by war conditions, its success has been one of the principal financial lessons of the war and has convinced us of the desirability and safety of making it a permanent feature of our relations with the banks. It has during the war kept the Indian money market in a state of comparative ease and has removed to a considerable extent the previous large seasonal fluctuations in the bank rates during the year. It has thereby led to the further result which was one of the main objects which we had in view, namely, that we have been enabled to finance our own war expenditure as well as very large disbursements on account of the Home Government by means of treasury bills supplemented by ways and means advances from the Presidency banks to an extent which previous to the war would have been regarded as inconceivable. On 31st March, 1918, the amount of treasury bills outstanding was 43F½ crores, and on the same date in 1919 it was 49F¼ crores. In August, 1918, our advances from the banks of Bengal and Bombay amounted to 17 crores. There can be no doubt moreover that the success of the war loans of 1917 and 1918 was facilitated by the ease of the money markets due in a large measure to the fact that the large sums which our borrowing operations took off those markets were not locked up in the reserve treasuries, but were kept with the Presidency banks.

14. The question naturally arises to what extent an amalgamated bank, bearing the responsibility of making Government funds available whenever required, could have made use of the reserve treasury funds for ordinary banking purposes.

The following figures show the average amounts detained in the reserve treasuries during the busy seasons (November to April inclusive) of the past eight years:—

1911-12	403	lakhs.
1912-13	1,024	lakhs.
1913-14	708	lakhs.
1914-15	338	lakhs.
1915-16	236	lakhs.
1916-17	375	lakhs.
1917-18	308	lakhs.
1918-19	196	lakhs.

It will be seen that during the busy seasons of 1912-13 and 1913-14 large sums were retained in the reserve treasuries and it can scarcely be said that they were likely to be needed in the near future for Government requirements. As regards more recent years, however, it is clear that the amount of extra resources made available would have been comparatively small on several occasions. During 1918-19 the reserve treasury balances were in fact under a crore. Now, in present conditions it would be difficult if not impracticable, to empty the reserve treasuries completely, one reason being that it is always necessary to retain a certain balance to meet currency transfers granted to the public. The procedure, which we need not describe in detail, involves a payment from the reserve treasury into currency at the issuing centre. So long as the banks at the issuing and paying centres are separate institutions, reserve treasuries are practically a necessity. With an amalgamated bank, however, this would not be necessary as although notes would have to be paid into currency by the bank at, say, Bombay. The currency would pay notes into the bank at Calcutta so that the bank's total cash balance would on the whole be unaffected. On the whole it is probably safe to say that the abolition of the reserve treasuries would in normal times result in an appreciable accretion to the bank's resources.

RESERVE TREASURIES.

15. It by no means follows, however, that an amalgamated bank entrusted with the custody of Government funds would be able to use the whole of these freely for ordinary banking purposes. As regards the funds kept in those district treasuries where there is at present no branch bank, it is now the practice to limit these to the minima necessary to provide for near disbursements and the new bank would not be able to count on any substantial usable surplus therefrom. And as regards the reserve treasuries themselves the demands on these are apt to be sudden and large, and although they will doubtless be necessary to make at short notice payments into currency to meet accounts of some corresponding adjustments elsewhere, such as a withdrawal from the currency reserve in London. At the present time the Reserve Treasuries Act is a valuable buffer between sudden and unforeseen Government demands and the Presidency banks' cash balances, and although no doubt, the former ultimately reacts on the latter, it is frequently the reserve treasuries that receive the first shock. In the memoranda presented by Sir Lionel Abrahams to the Chamberlain Commission it was assumed that for Government purposes an emergency reserve of 1½ crores would have to be maintained. Experience alone can show how much of their resources the banks must keep in the form of additional cash if the reserve treasuries be abolished. During the war the Controller of Currency has frequently been obliged to run things very fine in order not to withdraw cash from the Presidency banks at a time when it would have been undesirable to tighten the money markets. There seems little doubt that with no reserve treasuries the bank will have to keep a somewhat higher proportion of cash to liabilities than would otherwise be the case. Although, this consideration will in practice be to some extent counter-balanced by the pooling and consequent economy of the resources of the four parties.

16. The foregoing examination of this portion of the amalgamation scheme will have given some idea of the extent to which the new bank will bear a larger aggregate responsibility in the matter of the custody of public funds than is the case with the Presidency banks as at present constituted. It remains to be considered what further safeguard is necessary to take from the new bank over and above those which are contained in the present Act and the general Character of which we do not propose to change. It has been shown that during the last few years if the reserve treasuries had not been in existence the amount of extra funds lying with the banks would have been comparatively small owing to the fact that money was deliberately not allowed to accumulate in the reserve treasuries. We feel, however, that the circumstances of the last few years have been exceptional. They were years of war when it was of vital importance to keep the money markets as easy as possible in order to facilitate the financing of our own war disbursements, when it would have been justifiable to take some risk should risk have been thought likely to follow therefrom, and when moreover there was undoubtedly a general feeling on the part of the directors and executive authorities of the banks that in war time patriotism demanded their working han-in-hand with the Government to the greatest possible extent. We were thus enabled to keep in intimate touch with the general policy which was being adopted by the banks, and to asure ourselves that the exceptionally large balances, which we were keeping with them, were being used in the best interests of the country, inevitable changes in personnel a continuance of this personal touch cannot be guaranteed. Furthermore, with the definite abolition of the reserve treasuries we shall lose the inherent power which we at present possess of withdrawing our deposits from the Banks in excess of the guarantteed minimum at any time and which power has placed us in a very strong position to exercise an informal influence over their general policy. We were of opinion, therefore, that it is desirable for us to have a representative, who would naturally be the Controller of Currency, upon the governing body of the Bank, whose function and duty it would be to keep us in touch with all important developments in the Bank's general policy and who would possess the statutory power which we anticipate would rarely, if ever, require to be exercised of holding up action on any matter of high importance as affecting the interests of Government or the safety of its balances pending our orders thereon. We should ordinarily be averse to a Government official being concerned in any way in ordinary banking transactions and we have no desire to repeat the former experiment when Government directors were attached to the boards of the presidency banks. The functions of the central board as defined in paras 4 to 6 of the directors' memorandum will, however, be of such a general nature as to obviate that objection. In the case of an ordinary private institution official representation on the managing body might well be regarded as of very doubtful expediency, owing to the fact that in the eyes of the public there would be laid on Government, rightly or wrongly, the moral responsibility for its stability and good working, but in the case of the proposed Imperial Bank that responsibility cannot in practice possibly be evaded. The mere fact that it will be entrusted with the whole of our funds will make its stability a matter for the state of the gravest concern and we do not see what useful purpose will be served by any attempt to obtain security by less direct methods or to avoid a frank recognition of the interests involved. We understand that the banks themselves are of opinion that the presence of an experienced financial officer of Government on the central board will conduce to smooth working and will moreover be of considerable assistance to the bank by ensuring that the latter shall be kept fully and rapidly informed of Government requirements in the matter of funds and of the way in which Government's financial policy will reach upon its own.

LONDON OFFICE.

18. We now turn to the question of the establishment of an office of the new bank in London, the proposals regarding which are set forth in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the bank's memorandum and which are set forth in paragraphs 8 and 9 of the bank's memorandum and which is a feature of the scheme to which they attach very great importance. We have already pointed out that the proposed amalgamation is a measure of consolidation, which is not inconsistent. With and would, indeed, be a necessary preparation for further development. It serves no useful purpose, therefore, to consirer any particular feature of the amalgamation is or is not absolutely essential at the present stage. If the feature in question is not open to active objection and if the bank attach importance to it, there seems no reason for making difficulties about it. This we consider is the situation as regards the London Office. It is common knowledge that the banks have long desired access to London and have consistently been refused it. The grounds set forth in the memorandum for renewing the proposal have been largely strengthened by the prospect of amalgamation, and in our opinion so far at any rate as they relate to the business described in paragraph 8 they are irresistible. We feel confident that you will agree that in the case of a national institution, like the Imperial Bank of India the denial of a London Office which would be represented, as dictated by excessive care for the interests of non-Indian concerns, cannot be contemplated.

We do not think that any comments from us are needed. As regards the items of business mentioned in paragraph 8 of the memorandum, other than those dealt with in the clauses (7 and 9). As regards the bullion business mentioned in clause 7, we are satisfied that the Banks have no desire to engage in such business as an exchange operation or in any way inconsistent with our general exchange and currency policy. What they have in mind is the buying and selling of bullion in normal times for consumption in the Indian bazaars, which until the war formed an important part of India's foreign trade. The business would be under your control and subject as it would be to the important qualifications mentioned in the memorandum. We can see no possible reason why the new bank should not be allowed to undertake it.

As regards clause (9., of paragraph 8, of the memorandum, it will be seen that the banks are willing to confine their exchange operations (other than those for their own constituents, which are already permitted) to the rediscounting of bills of exchange. That is in practice to dealings with the exchange banks alone and would, therefore, not compete with the latter in their ordinary business with the public. The Presidency Banks have in the past strongly resented their exclusion from competition with the ordinary exchange banks and much might be said in favour of the view that such exclusion is not justified. We think, nevertheless, that on the whole the banks are wise in their decision to abstain from making any request to this effect in view of the vested interests which they would antagonise and of the fact that they are in India the bankers of the exchange banks themselves who could not be expected to continue to retain their funds with and to disclose their position to a competitor. As restricted in the clause in question power to do this business would afford one means for the bank to move its funds between India and London. We think, moreover, that in this respect the bank would probably perform a useful function and might, at times, be of material assistance to the exchange banks in relieving them either in London or in India of the surplus bills, which they might find it convenient to dispose of.

S. OF S.'S SURPLUS BALANCES.

21. The further developments touched on in paragraph 9 of the memorial deal with matters of more importance to yourself and ourselves. As regards the disposal of your surplus balances, we think that the new bank would be content to be given the same facilities as are already given to approved borrowers and in addition to be employed by you as far as practicable in lending these out. Experience alone will show how far you would find it possible to employ the bank in this direction consistently with your obligations to other parties. You may possibly, therefore, not wish to commit yourself in this matter beforehand, though we trust you will be able to give a general assurance of your willingness to work with the London office of the bank as far as possible. As regards the conduct of your remittance business the Bank's remarks admittedly have regard to possible future developments rather than to produce which can be brought into force more or less at once. We are inclined to think that the use by the Bank of its own resources in the business of rediscounting bills of exchange will, in due course, show the desirability of employing in the transfer of public funds from India to London and *vice versa*, but, here again, you will perhaps prefer to anticipate developments the natural direction of which it would be difficult at this stage confidently to forecast.

PAPER CURRENCY.

22. The above remarks apply with still greater force to what is said in paragraph 11 of the memorandum regarding the eventual taking over to the Bank of the management of the paper currency. At a time like the present, when the whole future of our currency policy is wrapped in uncertainty and is about to be the subject of consideration by a body of experts, it would manifestly be impossible for the new Bank to contemplate the undertaking of this responsibility. When, however, a stable policy has been evolved and currency conditions have settled down and when the management of the paper currency in India will consist of a more or less routine application of authoritatively established principles, then we think that the employment of the Bank as our agent in this matter might well be favourably considered. To more than this we, obviously, however, cannot commit ourselves at the present stage. We take this opportunity, however, of remarking that the suggestion made by the banks for the adoption of the system which we understand has proved so successful in the United States of providing for an automatic expansion and contraction of the currency by basing the issue of new notes to some extent upon commercial bills, is one which, in our opinion, is worth commending to the consideration of the impending Currency Committee. Should it eventually be approved in principle its adoption in practice will, obviously be facilitated if the management of the currency is in the hands of an institution qualified by the experience gained in its own business to exercise a proper discrimination in the selection of the mercantile bills, against which new notes will be issued and on the maturity of which they will be retired.

FINANCIAL ADJUSTMENT.

23. We have very carefully considered what financial adjustment will be necessary between us and the Amalgamated Bank in view of the concessions which it is proposed to confer upon it. Under the present agreements the Banks receive certain lump annual payments; Bengal Rs. 43,600, Bombay Rs. 12,240 and Madras Rs. 12,000 for the conduct of Government business at their head offices, but receive no payment for such business done at their branches. They also receive remuneration at the rate of Rs. 2,000 per crore of public debt for the management of the public debt offices. In consultation with the authorities of the three banks, we have closely examined the question as to the *quid pro quo* which should be given to us in the shape of a share in the profits or otherwise as a return for the use of the whole of our Indian balances. Since 1913, the dividend *cum* bonus of the Bank of Bengal has been increased from 14 to 17 per cent. and that of the Bank of Bombay from 13 to 19, no increase having been made in that of the Bank of Madras. Owing to the general prosperity which India has enjoyed during the war and to the large increase in the volume and circulation of money in the principal markets the profits of the Banks of Bengal and Bombay would, doubtless, have increased quite apart from their use of the Government funds entrusted to them, but, we think it highly probable that this growth in profits has also been stimulated by the large amounts which we have deliberately retained with the banks during the last few years. We have shown above above that while as compared with recent years the amount of extra resources obtained by the new bank will be comparatively small as compared with earlier years, the amount will probably be substantial and if these extra funds were to be lent out to the highest bidders there is no doubt that in the busy season we should be able to earn an appreciable amount of interest thereon. It might be argued, therefore, that there is every justification for the participation by the state in the profits of the bank, as for example by the payment to the former of interest upon the average amount of Government deposits above some specified sum or by a definite share in the profits after a certain dividend has been realised. There are, however, certain important considerations which weigh in the opposite direction. In the first place, as pointed out in paragraph 12 of the bank's memorandum, the undertaking to adopt a progressive policy in the matter of opening new branches will, there is little doubt, for some time result in a loss to the bank on their working. Those centres of trade at which a branch is likely to show a profit in the near future have, to a large extent, already been exploited by the three banks and as more branches are established a comparatively longer time must elapse before the opening up of the localities concerned will result in a business profit to the branches of the bank established therein. If the banks were to remain separate institutions and as at present constituted it is highly improbable that in the interests of their shareholders they would be justified in opening more than a very few more branches. Secondly, as we have already pointed out, the possession of additional funds derived from Government will entail additional responsibilities and it will be necessary for the new bank so to arrange its policy as to maintain itself in a position to meet sudden and unforeseen demands, which, at present, fall mainly upon the reserve treasuries. Thirdly, it will be observed that the banks have refrained from stipulating for any fixed minimum for the total amount of Government's balances and it follows that by this pooling of resources the bank will, at certain times, be using its own private funds for Government purposes.

NO ADJUSTMENT FOR FIRST 3 YEARS.

25. For these reasons we feel that it is quite impossible to attempt at this stage to balance the account, however, roughly and that the only practicable course will be as suggested in the memorandum for no financial adjustment to be made or claimed on either side during the first three years of the banks working. At the end of that period, it is probable that sufficient experience will have been gained to estimate how far the conduct of Government business has, on the whole, been profitable to the bank and, should you approve this conclusion, we propose to review this question again. At that time we would, however, exclude from the above arrangement the public debt work to be performed by the bank for Government. As pointed out in paragraph 13 of the memorandum, the cost of this work to the bank is capable of fairly exact estimation and we propose, therefore, to continue the present remuneration as provided for in the agreement with the Bank of Bengal, subject to revision at the end of the abovementioned period of three years.

26. In paragraph 16 above, we have given our reasons for desiring to have an official representative on the Central Board of the bank and we have, therefore, little to add to what is said in paragraphs 4 to 7 of the memorandum regarding the constitution of the governing body and its relation with the local boards. To a large extent the bank's proposals on this point are their own domestic concern and we have only to add that they have been the result of considerable discussion and in our opinion are calculated to result in efficient working and in the avoidance of friction between the various local interests concerned.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

27. As regards the proposed increase of capital, we understand that the banks recognise that there are some advantages from the point of view of prestige of having no uncalled capital. They feel, however, that the circumstances in which the new bank will be inaugurated outweigh this general consideration. There will, certainly, for some time to come, be no necessity and no employment for the 750 lakhs of fresh capital, power to issue which it is proposed to take, and the banks prefer—and we agree with them—to call up only so much as can profitably be employed at once, leaving the governing body power similar to that possessed by the directors under Section 14 of the present Act to make further calls. As new branches are established it will be necessary, from time to time, to call up new capital and we think it desirable that the new Act should contain sufficient margin for this to be done without special reference to the shareholders on each occasion.

MODIFICATIONS.

28. Finally, we have to offer some remarks upon the modifications proposed by the banks in paragraph 14 of their memorandum of the restrictions at present imposed upon their business. The original restrictions imposed by the Presidency Banks Act, 1876, have subsequently been relaxed from time to time in one or two directions, though their general character has not been substantially modified of the further modifications now proposed. Nos. (6), (8) and (9) are consequential upon the proposals regarding the establishment of a London office and need not be further discussed here. As regards the remainder, it is claimed by the banks that these do not fundamentally change the character of the present restrictions and, subject to certain qualifications, we think that this is correct. Our views on the proposed modifications other than the three already mentioned are as follows:—

Items (1) and (2): We do not see any objection to the bank being allowed to do business of the kind mentioned, which is, we think, essentially similar in nature to the other kinds of business enumerated in Section 36 of the Act.

Item (3): We understood that this item was inserted, because one of the Presidency banks has felt some doubt as to how far the ways and means advances given to us from time to time during the past two years were covered by the existing proviso. We shall examine this point further when the new legislation comes to be drafted, but at present advised we are inclined to think that the expression the Secretary of State for India in Council covers the Indian Government's subordinate thereto.

Item (4): If the new clause here proposed, were intended to allow the new bank to embark wholesale upon the business of making advances upon shares, we should be unable to endorse it as we consider that the present inability of the Presidency banks to tie up their resources in such business is a most valuable safeguard, not only from the point of view of ourselves and of the other banks and members of the general public who form the Presidency banks regular constituents; but also as an indirect means of checking undue speculation in the principal share markets. We understand, however, that the banks themselves have no intention or wish to engage regularly in business of this description, but they have pointed out to us that there have been occasions which may possibly recur when it would have been of public advantage if the banks had had this power in reserve and could have been in a position to give assistance to sound concerns which did not happen to possess sufficient securities of a kind upon which the banks had power to make advances. Such a power, it is urged, would also be useful when, for example, the bank had given advances on some authorised security such as cotton or jute and when, owing to a fall in prices, margins had run off in such cases it would be desirable that the bank should have power to accept fully-paid shares and debentures of companies rather than have to force the borrower to repay a sufficient amount of the loan to restore the margin. It is occasions such as these that the banks have had in mind in suggesting the new clause in question and we admit that a strictly limited power to advance on shares would, at times, be useful and not open to objection. Nevertheless, we consider it a very great importance that there should be no sort of ground for suspicion in the public mind that the bank was being allowed by a side wind, to circumvent the present imporant restrictions in this matter and no loophole whatever for any officer of the bank to use such a power to advance regularly on shares. We propose, therefore, when drafting the new legislation to restrict such advances to case where the shares, debentures, etc., are taken as collateral security.

Item (5): The liquid assets here mentioned would be stocks of raw cotton or jute under process of manufacture or stocks of coal held by a mill, etc. We think that the proposed clause is probably covered by item (2) and by sub-section (5) of the present Section 36 and we reserve this point for further consideration in drafting the new Act.

Item (7): It would frequently be of advantage in up-country districts where there is no administrator-general or official trustee for the bank to act as administrator or trustee of estates. This would be purely agency business done on commission and would not of course represent a charge on the bank's resources.

Item (10): Here again we should deprecate any wholesale removal of the present restriction which prohibits the banks from advancing money on the security of immoveable property and we understand that this is not the intention. For reasons which have already been given under item (4) we think that though such a power might be useful, in certain cases such security should only be accepted as collateral.

Item (11): We think that the present limit of Rs. 10,000 is too low and that it is desirable to make the present provision more elastic by the omission of any definite amount in the act. If you approve of this, we purpose to impose a limit of one lakh in the laws made with our approval.

LEGISLATION.

29. We now request your approval to our authorising the directors of the three banks to place the scheme before their shareholders and as soon as the latter's consent has been obtained to our undertaking the legislation necessary to give effect thereto. We propose that the new Banks Act should follow the general lines of, and cover approximately, the same ground as the Presidency Banks Act of 1876, that is to say, it will *inter alia* define the constitution of the bank, of its governing body, the Central Board and the local boards subordinate thereto. It will as at present define the nature and limitations of the business which may be undertaken by the bank and will contain provisions wide enough to authorise the bank to undertake such business in London as you may eventually give it, together with any additional duties such as the management of the paper currency as may in due course be entrusted to it in India. We think it only fair to the bank that the custody of our funds should be guaranteed to it for a reasonably long period such as ten years and we propose to make statutory provision accordingly as well as for the presence of the official representative on the Central Board during such period, the whole arrangement being subsequently terminable on a year's notice from either side. The exact functions and mutual relations of the central and local boards will be defined in statutory bye-laws, to which, as at present, our sanction will be required while the remaining matters arising out of the relations between the bank and Government will be regulated by a formal agreement.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble servants,

(Signed) Chelmsford,
C. C. Monro,
C. Sankaran Nair,
G. R. Lowndes,
G. S. Barnes,
W. H. Vincent,
R. A. Mant,
H. F. Howard.

INDIAN COLONISATION.

ENQUIRY CONCLUDED.

DEPUTATION TO BRITISH GUIANA

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

The Colonisation Committee appointed by the Imperial Legislative Council concluded to-day the enquiry into the scheme of the British Guiana deputation and resolved to take a favourable view of it. But, before recommending definite acceptance, the Committee would advise the appointment of a deputation of three competent persons to British Guiana to investigate conditions on the spot and report to the Government of India.

BOMBAY, Feb. 11.

Dr. J. J. Nunan, Chairman, and Mr. Joseph Lukkhoo, Secretary, of the British Geniana Colonisation Mission left yesterday by s.s. Loyalty after having secured the consent of the Committee to the scheme for colonisation. The Committee appointed by the Viceregal Council has unanimously supported the scheme of colonisation for agricultural families and others for British Guiana and leaves to the Government of India to finally accept the resolution passed by them after sending three members two of whom should be men having experience in agriculture and colonisation to British Guina to report on the conditions there suitable for colonisation. The Committee however expressed the opinion that propaganda work and display of cinema films can immediately be undertaken and any persons desirous of emigrating to British Guiana can do so on special application being made by them.

BOLSHEVIK ACTIVITIES IN TURKESTAN

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

Information from a reliable source throws an amusing light upon Bolshevik activities in Turkestan. The Bolshevik Commission has issued a pompous message to the effect that being convinced that the Turcomans have imbibed Bolshevist principles they have decided that this noble nation is to be allowed every facility towards advancement. As a first step ten per cent. are to be conscripted for military service to support the principles of Bolshevism.

But the Turcomans have not seen matters in quite the same light and many of them are hastily making for Khiva, Afghanistan, Turkestan and the desert regions in order to escape the privilege which Bolsheviks kindly propose to confer on them.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

AGENDA FOR NEXT WEDNESDAY'S MEETING.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 10.

At a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council to be held on Wednesday, the 18th instant, Mr. Hailey will present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Government securities.

The Hon. Mr. Jaffer will move for leave to introduce a Bill to declare that members of the Cutchee Memon community are subject to the Mahomedan law and that the same be introduced and published. The Hon. Mr. Patel will move that the Bill further to amend the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, be taken into consideration and passed.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

SCHEME APPROVED BY BANK OF BENGAL SHARE HOLDERS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

The shareholders of the Bank of Bengal have to-day approved the scheme for the formation of an Imperial Bank of India by the amalgamation of the three presidency Banks of Madras, Bengal and Bombay. The Directors of the Bengal Bank were authorised to take necessary steps to give effect to it and lay it before the Government of India for necessary legislation. The total authorised capital with the reserve fund of the Imperial Bank will be Rs. [illegible] crores.

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QUADRANGULAR CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

PRESENTATION TO HINDU TEAM

THE BAR AGAINST UPPER INDIA PLAYERS.

The ceremony of presenting medals and prizes to members of the Hindu representative teams for their excellent performances in the last Quadrangular Cricket Tournament took place at the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana pavilion, Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay, on Wednesday. H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala presided and there was a large attendance of members of the Gymkhana. His Highness was on arrival received by Mr. H. S. Naik, Dr. Prabhakar, Mr. M. D. Pai and others.

Mr. H. S. Naik, Cricket Secretary, opening the proceedings said it was a very pleasant occasion on which they had met there that afternoon. Before coming to the purpose which had brought them together there, he would express the thanks of the members of the Gymkhana to H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala for the great honour he had done them by consenting to preside at this interesting gathering and distribute the prizes. His Highness was not only a great patron of cricket but was himself one of the best exponents of the game as was evidenced by the fact of his having captained the All-India team during its tour in England, and subsequently the Indian team in the carnival of 1915 and the Hindu representative team in a former Quadrangular tournament. Mr. Naik proceeded to say that they had met there that day to offer their congratulations to Mr. Pai and his gallant team on their excellent display in the last Quadrangular tournament in winning for the Hindus for the first time the cricket championship. They were all aware of the thrill which the victory sent through the Hindu community and especially the Hindu cricket world. He had had the privilege of telegraphing to his Highness the news of the victory and his Highness replied offering his heartiest congratulations on the victory. It was in 1912 that the first Quadrangular tournament was played and during the last eight years the championship had been won twice by the Presidency Europeans and once each by the Parsis and the Hindus. Of the two draws which the Hindus had with their opponents in the final games of the tournaments, they were very near a victory, though one was not actually accomplished. In the last tournament their victories over the Parsis and the Mahomedans were solid ones. In the match against the Parsis Mr. Naidu and Mr. Deodhar among others rose to the occasion while Mr. Pai also rendered valuable assistance by his skilful captainship, and in the final gave against the Mahomedans, Mr. Naidu again played well and Mr. Vithal made a century. Mr. Naik concluded by requesting his Highness to distribute the prizes and medals.

His Highness then gave away the prizes and medals as follow:—(1) To Mr. C. K. Naidu, purses from the Hindu Representative Matches Executive Committee, the Prize Fund, a friend through Mr. J. M. Divechand and another friend; and gold links and a gold medal from Mr. Gordhandas K. Shroff and Mr. T. L. Setty respectively. (2) To Mr. P. Vithal, purses from the H.R.M.E.C., the Prize Fund, Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, the proprietors of the Diamond Jubilee Washing Company, and a friend; a gold medal from Mr. T. L. Setty, and cricket bats from Mr. Chapsey Umersey and Mr. G. G. Nadkarni; (3) To Mr. P. Shivram, purses from the H.R.M.E.C., the Prize Fund, and Mr. K. N. Yeolekar, and a gold medal from Mr. Bhagwanji Morarji; (4) To Mr. M. H. Chanda Rana, purses from the H.R.M.E.C., and the Prize Fund, and a gold medal from Mr. G. K. Shroff. (5) To Mr. J. G. Navle, purses from the H.R.M.E.C., and the Prize Fund and a gold watch from Mr. Setlur and friends. (6) To Mr. V. V. Kantak, purses from the H.R.M.E.C., and the Prize Fund, and gold links from Mr. G. K. Shroff. (7) To Mr D. B. Deodhar, purses from the H.R.M.E.C., and the Prize Fund and gold links from Mr. G. K. Shroff; and (8) To Mr. P. Baloo. (9) To Mr. M. D. Pai. (10) To Mr. S. M. Joshi. (11) To Mr. S. M. Dalvi and (12) To Mr. V. M. Dalvi, purses from the H.R.M.E.C., and the Prize Fund.

His Highness the Maharaja, then addressing the assembly, said he thanked them heartily for the great honour they had done him by asking him to preside on this occasion and present the tokens of their appreciation to their great team. It gave him very great pleasure indeed to preside at that ceremony of presentation. He would asure them that his interest in the Hindu Gymkhana and in Hindu cricket would always be the keenest. There was only one thing which required to be done in Bombay. He might perhaps be saying it from a personal motive but he wished them to try to remove the bar at present existing against the participation in the tournament of Hindu players from outside the presidency of Bombay.

Mr. M. D. Pai, who captained the Hindu teams in the last tournament, expressed on behalf of his colleagues and himself their best thanks for the kind appreciation that had been shown of their display in the tournament. He added it was a unique occasion for it was the first time that the Hindus had won the cricket championship. He also thanked his Highness for having taken the trouble to come there that evening.

A vote of thanks to his Highness for presiding on the occasion, and three cheers for his Highness and the Hindu Team terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, Feb. 12.)

The Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah relinquished charge of his office of Puisne Judge of his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on Monday the 12th January 1920 in the forenoon.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Jehangir Eduljı Sanjana to act as Oriental Translator to Government and Secretary, Civil and Military Examination Committee, during the absence of Mr. Muhammad Kadir Shaikh, M.B.E., LL.B., on leave, or pending further orders.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments pending further orders:—Mr. Ramchandra Ravji Sane, on relief, to be Subordinate Judge, Karmala and Madha; Mr. Shankar Laxman Kalyanpurkar to act as Subordinate Judge, Devgad, displacing Mr. L. N. Joshi.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. G. M. Pandit, First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona, to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Poona, vice Mr. Chinmulgund.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of Superintendent of Police on Rs. 600 per mensem for a period of one year and to appoint Khan Saheb Abdul Rashid Khan, First Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police, to hold it and to do duty at Poona under the orders of the Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. F. A. M. Vincent, M.V.O., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, on leave, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension by fifteen months of the furlough granted to him by Government Notification No. 2593, dated the 1st April, 1919.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. B. Ewbank, I. C. S., to be substantive *pro tempore* Junior Collector with effect from 28th June 1919 till the return from leave of Mr. O. Rothfield, I. C. S.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments to take effect from 1st September, 1919:—Mr. G. Birch, M.B.E., to be substantive Collector of Income Tax for the City of Karachi; Mr. Dayabhai P. Desai to be substantive *pro tempore* Additional Income Tax Collector for the City of Karachi.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Divisonal Forest Officer, West Nasik Division, in virtue of his office, to be an Assistant Collector within the limits of the Peint Taluka of the Nasik District.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to place Mr. A. H. Dracup on special duty in the Revenue and Financial Departments in connection with the introduction of a new Secretariat system of work and to create a special temporary appointment for six months for the purpose on Rs. 800 per mensem.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector for the period extending from 15th March 1919 to 20th July 1920 and to appoint Mr. Chhaganlal H. Mehta to hold it.

The Governor in Council is pleased to create four temporary appointments of Forest Officers for a period of two years and to appoint the gentlemen mentioned below to hold them on the pay specified against each:—

	Rs.
Lieutenant W. J. Segar	800
Captain J. R. Calder	800
Captain W. Day Lovell	800
Captain R. W. Shannon	600—50—800

Mr. W. J. Ingham, Instructor to the Normal Class and Superintendent of the Workshop, College of Engineering, Poona, was appointed to act as Assistant Professor of Mechanical Engineering, in addition to his own duties vice Mr. F. E. Bharucha deputed to the Department of Industries with effect from the 14th May 1919 up to the date of Mr. Kirpal Singh's taking charge of the post.

Miss B. Turner Watts, M.B., B.S., (Lond.), First Physician, Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay, is granted, with effect from the 1st May 1920.

Mr. C. C. Inglis, B.A.I., (Dub.), Executive Engineer, Special Irrigation District, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer Poona Irrigation District, in addition to his own duties.

POONA EDUCATION CONTROVERSY.

A. P. MESSAGE CONTRADICTED.

(From a Correspondent.)
POONA, Feb. 11.

The Associated Press telegram about primary education agitation in Poona, published in to-day's "Chronicle" is entirely misleading. The statement that Mr. Tilak was taken home under police escort is entirely false and malicious. The controversy does not relate to the principle of compulsion in education. Both parties agree that compulsory education be given to both boys and girls, but as taxation cannot admittedly be so enhanced at the present juncture as to meet necessary additional expenditure both for boys and girls one party proposes to make it compulsory for boys to begin with, and for girls afterwards, while Moderates, headed by Professors Paranjpye and Kanitkar insist on making it compulsory for both sexes at once in spite of financial embarrassment. They are supported in this by the Jedhe Mansion anti-Brahman clique.

It is these people who were responsible for rowdism at the Sunday's meeting. Their party even declined to accept the principle of referendum to the municipal electors, on the ground that finances is not a question for referendum. More than sixteen out of 26 elected members are firmly of opinion that taxation cannot be enhanced at this juncture to meet all expenses if Prof. Paranjpye's motion be accepted. Prof. Paranjpye's party, therefore, adopted obstructive tactics, and has withheld voting for the proposal for boys only. For any proposal for compulsory education requires to be passed, according to law, by 20 members in the Poona Municipality. The Sunday's meeting would certainly have voted against Prof. Paranjpye's proposal and hence the rowdyism of his followers of the Jedhe Mansion Clique who seem to have a personal grudge against Mr. Tilak, independent of this controversy. All other speakers had their say at the meeting which was dissolved by the President owing to rowdyism without taking votes on any proposal. The general public opinion in Poona favours the execution of the scheme of compulsory education by suitable instalments as is usually done in the case of measures requiring heavy financial expenditure.

At the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation on Wednesday the Commissioners approved of and sanctioned expenditure to be incurred in bringing out Mr. St. George Moore, a water expert, from England to report upon water supply of Calcutta and to suggest measures for its improvements. Mr. Moore's fee will be fifteen guineas daily from the date of his leaving till his return to London, *plus* all travelling and hotel expenses.

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STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

PURCHASE OF MOTOR FIRE ENGINE RECOMMENDED.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Wednesday Mr. V. A. Dabholker presiding, when the question of purchasing a Merry-Wrather's 250 gallon Hatfield Petrol Motor Fire Engine, with fire escape etc., was considered. The price quoted was about Rs. 21,904-7-0. The Committee approved of the purchase and forwarded the matter to the Corporation recommending the sanction of an advance of Rs. 23,000 to meet all costs for the machine.

The Committee also considered a letter from the Revd. L. C. Pera, Vicar, Gloria Church, Byculla, complaining of the noise made by four or five shops on Parel Road, in which iron safes are made; he said it was almost impossible for the congregation to hear the surmons, and for the students in the school near-by to hear their lessons. Dr. Masina, to whom Mr. Pera had appealed, had expressed his inability to eject the shopkeepers.

The Commissioner had reported that the complaint was genuine, and that the shops were worked till a late hour in the night, and the noise of hammering was very great. He had already revoked the licensed, with a view to having the trade the other shops, which have not yet been licensed, with a view to having the trades removed from the locality.

The Committee forwarded the letter to the Corporation recommending the acceptance of the Commissioner's proposals.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION.

ANNUAL GATHERING.

On Saturday evening the Students' Union of the Sidenham College of Commerce and Economics held its annual meeting, with Mr. N. N. Wadia the President, in the chair.

After the distribution of prizes and of Pitman's shorthand certificates, Prof. Anstey, who delivered an address referred to the fame of the Sydenham College throughout the country. The University of Madras had asked him to advise them with regard to the degree in commerce which they intend to institute; while Calcutta and Nagpur also had invited him to explain in detail wha the Sydenham College was doing in Bombay.

Prof. Anstey then called attention to the fact that more than six years after its foundation, the Sydenham College still remained housed in a converted flat over a Hornby Road shop. He asked the gathering to tender its heartfelt thanks to Mr. Herbert Greaves, head of an English firm in Bombay, who had been so generous as to present him with a cheque for Rs. 25,000 to be used at his discretion. He announced that he would devote the greater part of that munificent gift to the support of the College Gymkhana hitherto run on a hopelessly unsound financial basis.

Mr. Wadia speaking of the war that had just ended referred to the great and far reaching industrial changes that were creeping over India as a result of the great war.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

There was slight rain during the week in parts of Sind and in the Broach, Surat, Thana and Nasik districts. Rabi crops were slightly damaged by insects in parts of the Karachi, Sholapur and Belgaum districts and by frost in parts of Sind and Gujarat and Cutch; they were in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting of standing crops was in progress in some places. Picking of cotton was in progress in parts of the Nawabshah, Thar Parkar, Ahmedabad, Rewa Kantha, Panch Mahals, Broach and Satara districts. The supply of fodder and water was generally adequate. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and cattle were in good condition. Prices of foodgrains high but generally steady. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Sind	62 to 68
Gujarat	46 to 67
Konkan	48 to 63
Deccan	45 to 70
Karnatak	75 to 90

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

BOMBAY'S DUTY TO WOMEN.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The impasse and the confusion over the question of compulsory Primary Education in Poona has now passed the limit up to which it had to be treated as a local question. Now Bombay must make her voice felt. Bombay nationalists with their progressive ideas will surely support the veritable champions of girls' education, viz., Mrs. Ramabai Ranade and the Hon. Mrs. Paranjpye. They must at this moment speak out, especially because any decision that is arrived at in Poona will considerably go to determine the attitude of the municipalities in other Marathi districts. Thus it is more a provincial question than a local one and it behoves the prominent citizens of this premier city and capital of the province, be their political views whatsoever.

Really the distinction, proposed by the party that is generally stagnant in social reform matters and is behind Mr. Kelkar (who, by the bye, appears to be a curious person), to compel boys to attend schools and leave girls where they are, is certainly against the principle of the Act, though the letter of the Act may not prohibit it. Indeed Mr. Patel will look aghast on hearing this kind of the enforcement of the Act. Unquestionably it is an astute brain that conceived this apparently reasonable proposal fraught with dangerous possibilities as it, *in fact*, is. The excuse of the financially excessive burden will avail to the party using it for a considerable number of years and will not only shelve the question of compulsory education of girls but will even enable them to stunt the annual normal growth of girls' education. The sinister doctrine of making this kind of distinction in the twentieth century and just at the dawn of responsible Government must be discouraged and the Bombay citizens alone can discourage it. It is desirable that at least ladies in Bombay should hold a public meeting which may or may not be attended by men, to support Mrs. Ramabai Ranade; and the progressive thinkers of Bombay ought also to express their opinion in some way or another. Bombay must not fail girls at this moment,—Yours, etc.,

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As the cure for all throat and chest ailments Peps stand alone. Peps are unequalled for coughs, colds, chills, sore throat, bronchitis, asthma, influenza coughs, whooping-cough, laryngitis, clergyman's throat, "officer's throat," wheeziness bad breathing, children's chest ailments. The only genuine PEPS are always sold in bottles packed in a carboard outer case printed in English and Native languages. Insist on seeing the Peps package with the Native lettering. Peps are sold by all chemists, bazars, and medicine vendors at Re. 1 per bottle, or direct post free for Re. 1-2, from the Peps Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, Messrs. Kemp and Co., 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay The Colombo Apothecaries Co., Colombo, Messrs. E. M. de Souza and Co., Rangoon, or Messrs. E. Brooks and Co., Karachi.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 99·2·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 3.3309%.
" 6 " " Rs. 97·12·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.6036%.
" 9 " " Rs. 96·9·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.7465%.
" 12 " " Rs. 95 0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles_____or order to the payment of Rs._____at the Bank of Bengal/Bombay/Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the_____day of_____1920.

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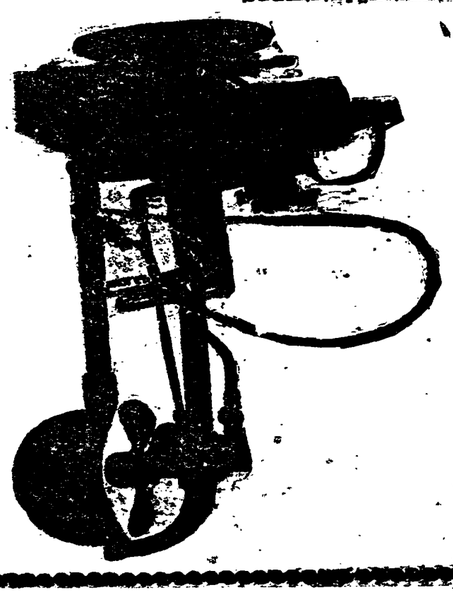

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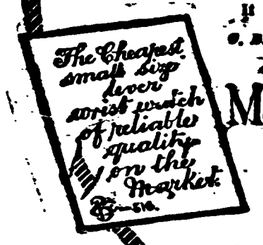

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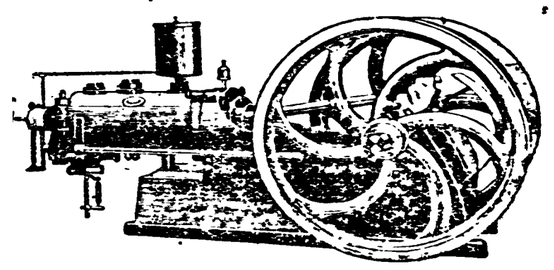

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